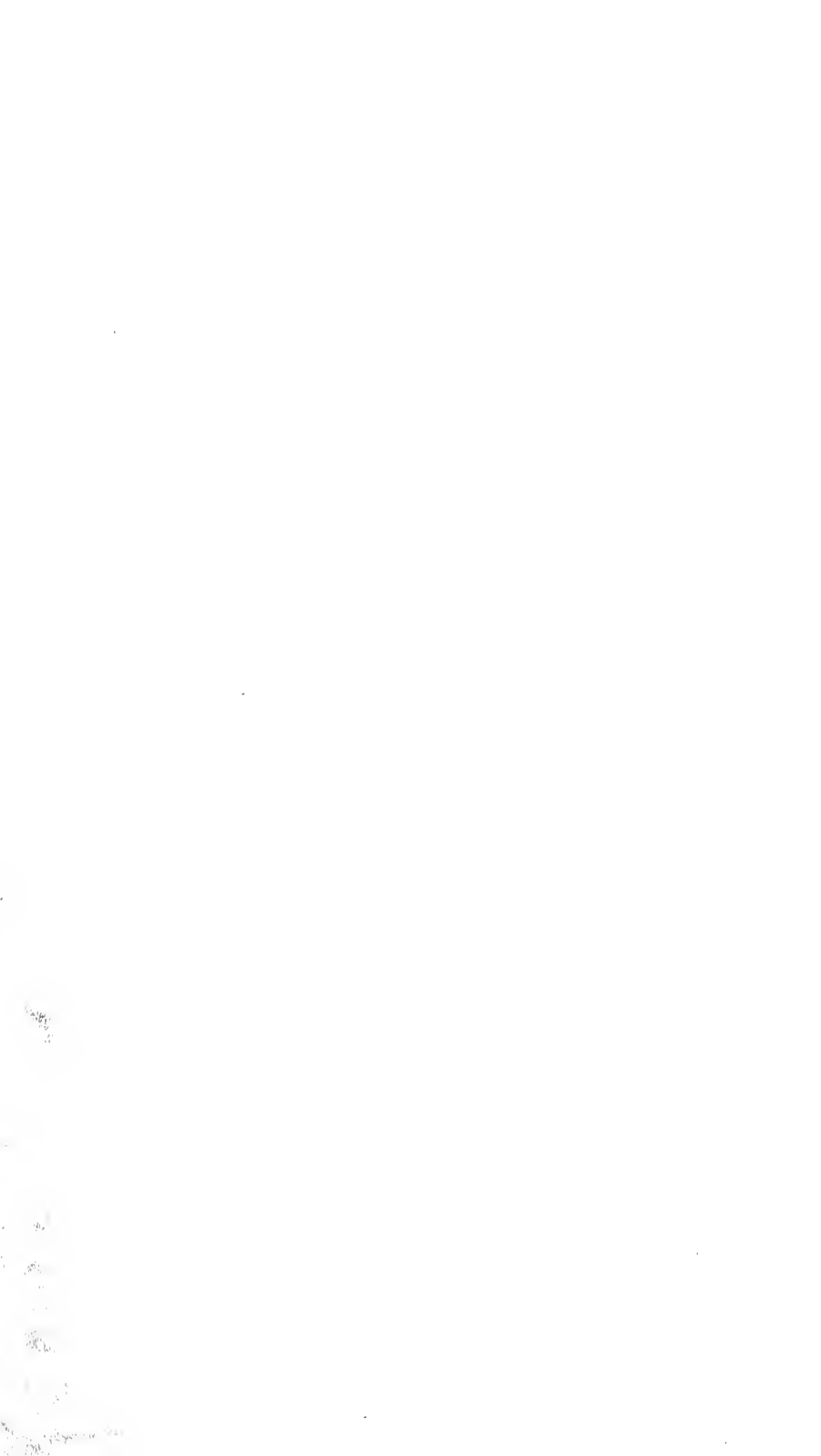


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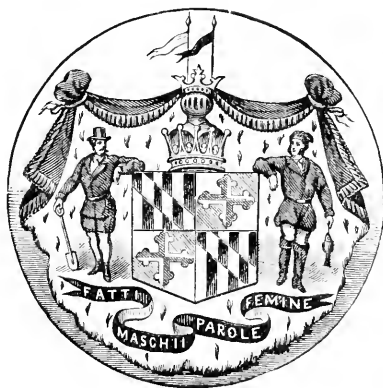
BUREAU

OF

INDUSTRIAL * STATISTICS

OF MARYLAND.

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A. B. HOWARD, Jr., Chief of Bureau.

BALTIMORE:

THE SUN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

1895.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.



	PAGE.
Introduction	1
Manufactures.....	4
Agriculture	27
Mortgages.....	41
Personal Property Values.....	70
Sweat Shops.....	80
The Unemployed.....	115
Strikes	172
Financial Statement.....	196



STATE OF MARYLAND.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 1ST, 1895.

To His Excellency.

FRANK BROWN.

Governor of the State of Maryland:

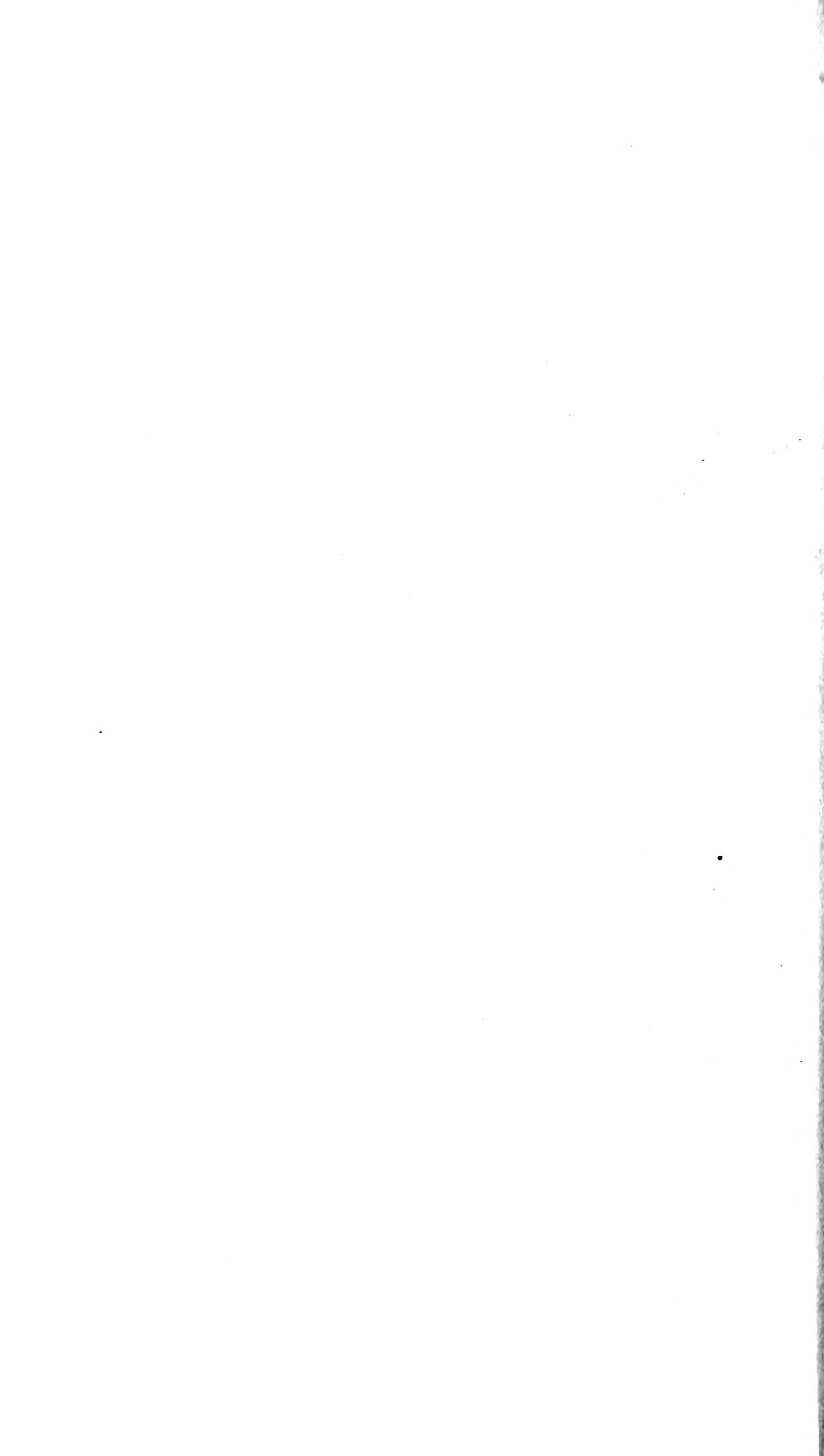
Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the State of Maryland.

Very Respectfully Yours,

A. B. HOWARD, Jr.,

Chief of Bureau.



INTRODUCTION.

This report presents the results of investigations made by this Bureau during the year 1894. The subjects of which it treats are seven in number: Manufactures, Agriculture, Mortgages. Personal Property Values, Sweat Shops, The Unemployed, and Strikes.

The statistics of manufactures, agriculture and mortgages are taken from the United States Census, and have been supplied through the courtesy of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who has charge of the completion of that work. The presentation of these figures serves an important purpose, in that it puts into convenient form for general use, the tabulations of the Eleventh Census for the State of Maryland, and brings them more readily within reach than would otherwise have been possible. These three subjects contain the facts of leading interest gathered by the Census Office for Maryland, and the idea here is to make a compendium of valuable information, which it would be difficult to sift from the mass of material contained in the Census reports, even could they at all times be obtained. The complete report of the Eleventh Census will consist of twenty-five volumes, containing 22,290 pages, treating with great comprehensiveness the various subjects of investigation, and thus making the search for information relating peculiarly to the State of Maryland a very laborious one.

Some of the figures here given have been published by the Census Office in bulletin form, but not with the same completeness of detail, while others have not heretofore been made public, for the reason that the completion of the Census being so near at hand, the issuing of bulletins was discontinued and the work held over for incorporation in the final report. For instance, neither the statistics of manufactures, nor of agriculture, in their entirety, have been published by counties. Two bulletins on manufactures have been published, one giving the totals for the State, and the other, those industries, the product of which

for 1889, for the United States, was over \$30,000,000. Bulletins on agriculture have been published giving State totals, and tobacco and cereal production by counties. The mortgage statistics by counties have not before been published. So that all of the information supplied by the Census Office, not herein enumerated, appears for the first time in this report, the final Census report not yet being completed.

In conducting the other inquiries, care has been observed to elicit all the information possible upon subjects so directly affecting human welfare and which are themes of such fruitful contentions in these days of advanced economic research. The unequal distribution of wealth, the continuance and increase of involuntary idleness, strikes, deeper with each recurrence in their significance and more far-reaching in their consequences, the evils of the sweating system, degrading in their influences and a menace to the public health ; these are living questions of to-day, to which we cannot, however much we may want to, close our eyes or turn a deaf ear. Such are the general aspects of these questions, presented here in their local bearing.

The showing made as to Personal Property Values is the first attempt at anything of the kind in Maryland, and as such is interesting and instructive.

The investigation of Sweat Shops in Baltimore, is the only extended and systematic inquiry into the condition of these places that has been made. This work was done in the early summer, by agents of the Bureau, one of whom was an interpreter. After the shops had been located, a careful examination of them was made with a view to giving accurately and in a detailed manner the state of facts found to exist.

The Bureau issued a Bulletin in March last, on "The Unemployed in Baltimore," which was to have been included in the report of last year, but this could not be done without delaying that report beyond the time when it should have been published. That bulletin is reproduced in this report, with such changes and additions as have become necessary or desirable.

The Strikes during the year were few, and of minor importance, except the Coal Miners' Strike, and the space given to strikes deals almost wholly with that. This was the third

big strike in Maryland in 17 years, the other two being the railroad strikes in 1877 and the Coal Miners' Strike of 1886. The Carpenters' Strike and the Garment Workers' Strike of 1892 were obstinate and protracted, involving important consequences and the loss of thousands of dollars, but with the exception of the two first-named, the Coal Miners' Strike of 1894 is the only one involving the complete suspension of any industry or the calling out of the State Militia.

The financial statement, showing the expenditures of the Bureau for the year, is published in the report as required by law.

MANUFACTURES.

The figures presented herewith are the preliminary general statistics of agriculture and manufactures for the State of Maryland as gathered for the United States Census. These figures are subject to modification for the final report of the Census.

The statistics of manufactures include only establishments which report a product of \$500 or over during the census year, 1890. The details are somewhat fuller for the 1890 Census than the preceding one, and include capital, excluding the value of hired property, under the sub-heads of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and live assets; miscellaneous expenses; average number of employes and total wages, the employes being sub-divided into classes of officers, firm members and clerks; operatives skilled and unskilled, and piece workers, the males, females and children of each class being shown separately; the cost of materials used and the value of products.

No comparison can be made with the figures in the Census of 1880 because the questions asked at that time differ greatly from those asked in 1890. For example in 1880 the question used concerning capital was "Capital (real and personal) invested in the business." The inquiry in 1890 was more in detail and was intended to include all the property or assets strictly pertaining to a manufacturing business. So, in 1880, the question in reference to employes and wages called only for the "greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year," and also "the average number of hands employed," without specifying the different classes. In the Eleventh Census, however, the inquiry was directed to ascertain the average number of employes by classes.

The cost of materials used is the reported cost at the place of consumption; the value of products is the reported value at the factory of the total product for the year, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling. The difference between the apparent cost and the value of manufactured product cannot be assumed to be the manufacturer's net profits, for there are other expenses that

enter into a mercantile business, which have not been considered and were not properly within the scope of the inquiry. Neither would it be proper to consider the aggregate value of the products as being an indication of the contribution to the wealth of the country by manufacturing processes. For the products of one industry frequently become the materials for another, the repetition being continued through several processes of manufacture, thus constantly adding to the total value of products by the duplication and inclusion of the cost of the original materials. So, in order to more nearly ascertain the contribution to the wealth of the country, it is necessary to subtract from the total value of products the cost of materials.

In these tables live assets include raw materials, stock in process, and finished products on hand, cash, bills, and accounts receivable.

Miscellaneous expenses include rent for tenancy, taxes. (including internal revenue), insurance, repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery, amount paid contractors, interest paid on cash used in the business and all sundries not elsewhere reported.

Cost of materials used includes fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies.

TABLE No. 1—SHOWING STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR MARYLAND, BY INDUSTRIES.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments reporting.	CAPITAL.			
		Aggregate	Plant.		
			Total.	Land.	Buildings
All industries.....	7485	\$119,667,316	\$58,204,999	\$13,565,147	\$17,703,399
Agricultural implements.....	11	322,940	127,350	31,325	38,375
Artificial feathers and flowers (see also millinery and lace goods).....	3	2,145	785	300	400
Awnings, tents and sails.....	23	111,600	4,750	.....	.....
Baking and yeast powders.....	5	150,875	56,350	17,100	26,800
Baskets and rattan and willow ware.....	19	51,583	23,703	4,500	8,500
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting (see also carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing).....	616	797,161	443,864	141,065	198,604
Bluing.....	3	754	225	.....	.....
Bookbinding and blank-book making (see also printing and publishing).....	18	93,380	57,470	1,000	1,800
Boot and shoe uppers.....	21	76,349	26,805	7,000	9,240
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	813	661,010	370,746	148,998	158,909
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	28	863,965	308,133	46,200	83,500
Bottling (see also liquors malt, mineral and soda waters).....	5	29,960	12,600	.....	.....
Boxes, cigars.....	12	58,725	25,620	3,780	6,390
Boxes, fancy and paper (see also fancy articles not elsewhere specified).....	12	149,708	45,856	5,500	8,000
Boxes, wooden packing (see also lumber, planing-mill products, including sash, doors and blinds).....	16	539,108	245,835	63,183	81,450
Brass castings and brass finishing (see also plumbers' supplies).....	7	1,472,361	276,800	3,000	140,000
Bread and other baking products.....	381	1,199,921	663,465	143,259	291,183
Brick and tile (see also clay and pottery products).....	64	2,560,902	1,362,651	550,651	382,206
Brooms and brushes.....	28	274,312	81,010	11,020	26,900
Carpentering.....	252	664,863	144,647	42,054	52,775
Carpets, rag.....	31	50,431	21,070	7,650	8,850
Carriage and wagon materials.....	11	128,804	55,330	11,866	23,264
Carriages and sleds, children.....	3	54,262	1,739	.....	.....
Carriages and wagons, including custom-work and repairing (see also blacksmithing and wheelwrighting).....	181	898,296	416,234	112,194	220,585
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	10	2,904,677	2,256,104	565,750	1,367,790
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	3	49,151	18,365	9,500	7,000
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	24	75,875	64,175	3,505	23,575
Chemicals (see also fertilizers, paints and varnish).....	22	1,399,416	573,448	113,700	221,000
China decorating (see also clay and pottery products).....	3	1,722	1,325	.....	.....
Clay and pottery products (see also brick and tile).....	11	497,507	287,000	101,870	82,750
Clothing, men's custom work and repairing	288	1,353,026	232,365	80,151	112,075
Clothing, men's factory product.....	125	9,782,643	780,210	201,035	430,855
Clothing, women's dressmaking.....	212	210,031	84,004	24,036	44,385
Clothing, women's factory product.....	21	478,760	16,980	300	300
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding....	14	361,119	83,475	11,000	21,200
Coffins, burial cases, trimming and finishing	90	246,337	120,640	26,995	48,710
Coffins, burial cases and undertaker's goods	9	80,384	18,800	2,100	4,500
Confectionery.....	110	940,611	543,375	143,660	253,102
Cooperage.....	59	287,621	135,624	62,524	55,685
Corsets.....	5	12,489	5,790	1,000	3,000
Cotton goods (see also hosiery & knit goods).	15	7,296,793	5,242,300	466,300	1,464,600
Cutlery and edge tools (see also files, hardware, saws, tools not elsewhere specified)	15	16,940	9,765	1,800	1,800

TABLE No. 1.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR MARYLAND, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CAPITAL—Cont'd.		Miscellaneous expenses.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.					
Plant— Cont'd.	Live Assets.		Aggregate.		Officers, Firm Members and Clerks.			
Machin- ery, Tools, and Im- plements.			Average Number.	Total Wages.	Males.		Females.	
					Number.	Wages.	Num- ber.	Wages.
\$26,936,483	\$61,462,317	\$10,616,347	107,054	\$41,526,832	8,695	\$6,855,782	551	\$229,630
57,650	195,590	58,146	177	78,271	13	9,138		
85	1,360	438	6	2,650			4	2,350
4,750	106,940	8,226	140	85,776	24	19,244		
12,450	94,525	2,914	75	26,762	9	6,052		
10,703	27,880	2,791	163	27,550	23	9,029		
104,195	353,297	42,462	1,258	555,411	548	268,664		
225	529	341	12	2,267	3	1,048		
54,670	35,910	7,814	175	74,343	18	13,190		
10,565	49,544	3,903	92	46,018	26	21,116		
62,839	290,264	68,868	1,642	678,901	786	364,244	3	1,176
178,433	555,832	30,953	1,253	521,048	64	58,628	7	3,016
12,600	17,360	2,822	34	22,500	8	9,500		
15,450	33,105	2,476	121	43,203	10	8,110		
32,356	103,852	15,399	459	105,590	16	11,640	1	416
101,202	293,273	30,471	739	299,156	22	25,941		
133,800	1,195,561	30,652	1,187	663,056	54	128,328		
229,023	446,456	89,191	1,581	700,143	426	261,003	43	17,754
429,794	1,198,251	279,437	2,508	681,475	72	54,347	1	50
43,090	193,302	18,537	428	146,308	27	17,448		
49,818	520,216	48,521	1,608	990,741	219	170,660		
4,570	29,361	3,983	81	26,330	28	11,796	2	650
20,200	73,464	10,786	100	43,887	9	6,277		
1,739	52,523	8,522	69	37,359	11	5,956	1	364
83,455	482,062	44,677	1,016	479,221	146	101,212		
322,564	618,573		3,014	1,490,464	36	52,806		
1,865	30,786	277	71	45,665	1	382		
37,095	11,700	2,682	56	16,224	14	5,160		
238,748	825,968	88,417	559	248,059	74	77,772	10	2,900
1,325	397	407	8	4,426	3	2,292		
102,450	210,507	9,079	623	263,797	17	17,014	1	210
40,139	1,120,661	86,582	2,134	1,005,528	329	249,936	10	2,448
148,350	9,002,433	406,166	13,094	4,178,971	377	406,416	17	5,885
15,583	126,027	25,592	870	251,106	9	10,260	210	87,061
16,380	461,720	44,187	605	205,578	22	23,470	8	1,752
51,275	277,644	18,849	138	76,055	38	37,244		
44,935	125,697	20,205	185	98,413	85	59,724		
12,200	61,584	14,131	86	41,587	23	13,632		
146,613	397,236	102,758	886	290,099	136	78,539	19	4,722
17,415	151,997	17,167	623	289,824	46	30,564		
1,790	6,699	808	38	8,419	1	500	2	570
3,311,400	2,054,493	354,478	4,313	1,134,445	56	78,549	1	360
6,165	7,175	4,388	41	23,020	16	12,764		

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES—Cont'd.			
	Operatives, including Skilled and Unskilled.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.
All industries.....	52,404	\$23,547,944	14,564	\$3,233,922
Agricultural implements.....	146	61,105		
Artificial feathers and flowers (see also millinery and lace goods).....			2	300
Awnings, tents and sails.....	91	61,926	18	3,236
Baking and yeast powders.....	37	14,700	28	5,460
Baskets and rattan and willow ware.....	55	10,492	6	260
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting (see also carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing).....	667	273,842		
Bluing.....	4	833	4	312
Bookbinding and blank-book making (see also printing and publishing).....	82	44,223	62	11,028
Boot and shoe uppers.....	47	20,556	3	1,090
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing....	398	152,855	15	4,315
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	346	153,784	217	44,700
Bottling (see also liquors malt, mineral and soda waters).....	26	13,000		
Boxes, cigars.....	68	23,878	4	1,070
Boxes, fancy and paper (see also fancy articles not elsewhere specified).....	70	26,678	121	21,916
Boxes, wooden packing (see also lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds).....	568	219,595		
Brass castings and brass finishing (see also plumbers' supplies).....	1,082	522,124	50	12,500
Bread and other baking products.....	10,015	402,199	79	16,510
Brick and tile (see also clay and pottery products).....	1,793	504,582		
Brooms and brushes.....	254	80,216	17	3,900
Carpentering.....	1,185	748,357		
Carpets, rag.....	20	5,406	1	100
Carriage and wagon materials.....	77	31,270	3	1,000
Carriages and sleds, children.....	29	13,260		
Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing (see also blacksmithing and wheelwrighting).....	796	348,897	1	100
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	2,994	1,390,413		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	70	45,283		
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	40	10,924		
Chemicals (see also fertilizers, paints and varnish).....	229	116,284	240	49,747
China decorating (see also clay and pottery products).....	3	1,770	1	260
Clay and pottery products (see also brick and tile).....	491	214,337	65	15,000
Clothing, men's custom work and repairing.....	553	298,970	117	27,173
Clothing, men's factory product.....	2,007	1,218,798	2,180	586,262
Clothing, women's dressmaking.....	3	1,175	555	129,748
Clothing, women's factory product.....	45	34,478	139	35,478
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	68	33,453	19	3,266
Coffins, burial cases, trimming and finishing....	94	37,948	1	260
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods....	55	24,647		
Confectionery.....	296	149,110	250	43,948
Cooperage.....	303	137,649		
Corsets.....	2	845	9	2,548
Cotton goods (see also hosiery and knit goods)....	1,231	443,612	1,968	483,721
Cutlery and edge tools (see also files, hardware, saws, tools not elsewhere specified).....	25	10,256		

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments reporting.	CAPITAL.			
		Aggregate	Plant.		
			Total.	Land.	Buildings
Dentistry, mechanical.....	58	\$94,062	\$57,260	\$23,650	\$14,340
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions (see also patent medicines and compounds, perfumery and cosmetics)...	12	42,270	31,270	23,200	6,800
Dyeing and cleaning.....	44	70,653	44,963	12,820	18,180
Electroplating.....	8	16,047	9,410	460	500
Engraving and die-sinking.....	7	7,425	4,555		
Engraving, steel, including plate printing (see also lithographing and engraving, photolithographing and engraving).....	7	3,010	2,625		
Engraving, wood.....	3	988	585		
Fancy articles not elsewhere specified.....	6	27,150	10,125		
Fertilizers (see also chemicals).....	53	6,935,914	1,843,383	430,075	852,100
Files (see also cutlery and edge tools).....	3	5,200	3,450		
Flavoring extracts.....	4	15,700	1,900		
Flouring and grist mill products.....	335	3,007,730	1,835,899	247,027	586,787
Food preparations (see also fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving; oysters, canning and preserving).....	4	56,189	16,640	1,090	1,790
Foundry and machine shop products (see also ironwork, architectural and ornamental; steam fittings and heating apparatus).....	81	4,669,891	2,069,226	394,150	515,934
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving, (see also food preparations, pickles, preserves and sauces).....	197	2,739,068	1,118,886	376,675	381,900
Fur goods (see also hats and caps, not including wool hats).....	9	97,895	21,745	10,000	10,000
Furnishing goods, men's, (see also shirts).....	32	383,706	85,400	11,600	15,000
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering (see also mattresses and spring beds).....	106	331,832	127,031	44,135	65,316
Furniture, chairs.....	5	358,662	121,613	51,213	56,500
Furniture, factory product.....	28	938,169	384,949	120,275	156,406
Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating.....	7	11,615,815	11,252,045	3,519,500	1,028,000
Glass.....	11	871,111	527,192	142,000	296,692
Glass cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	6	12,475	5,775		
Gloves and mittens (see also hosiery and knit goods, woolen goods).....	3	31,443	2,965	200	800
Gold and silver leaf and foil.....	4	23,990	17,350	3,300	7,950
Grease and tallow (see also soap and candles).....	4	113,370	31,385	5,200	17,800
Hairwork.....	8	12,261	3,611	1,600	1,640
Hand stamps.....	5	61,750	33,800	15,000	5,000
Hats and caps, not including wool hats (see also fur goods, straw goods, not elsewhere specified).....	19	734,807	139,655	350	900
Hay and straw baling.....	3	16,950	9,350	450	2,100
Hosiery and knit goods (see also cotton goods, gloves and mittens, woolen goods).....	8	149,656	56,499	4,950	13,855
Ice, artificial.....	5	638,073	624,900	201,700	75,700
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	7	45,970	33,500	23,000	5,000
Iron and steel, manufactured from ore or blooms.....	10	4,067,574	3,237,054	372,000	1,190,000
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental (see also foundry and machine shop products).....	5	92,508	55,958	13,758	32,700
Japanning.....	3	1,565	600		
Jewelry (see also watch, clock and jewelry repairing).....	8	249,335	13,850		
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	4	49,295	27,820	6,000	8,000
Labels and tags.....	3	49,452	32,600	1,500	1,500
Lamps and reflectors (see also gas and lamp fixtures).....	3	3,150	1,650	100	400

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

CAPITAL—Cont'd.		Miscellaneous expenses.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.					
Plant— Cont'd.	Live Assets.		Aggregate.		Officers, Firm Members and Clerks.			
Machin- ery, Tools, and Im- plements.					Males.		Females.	
			Average Number.	Total Wages.	Number.	Wages.	Num- ber.	Wages.
\$19,270	\$36,802	\$7,915	76	\$58,198	61	53,052	.....
1,270	11,000	4,459	31	10,187	10	6,874	.....
13,963	25,090	7,919	153	63,629	38	24,217	7 \$3,786	
8,450	6,637	2,286	38	20,233	10	8,420	.....
4,575	2,850	1,318	14	10,138	2	2,820	.....
2,625	385	655	18	9,288	7	6,168	.....
585	403	349	5	4,214	3	3,850	.....
10,125	17,025	2,729	43	13,120	5	2,520	.....
561,208	5,092,531	459,109	1,232	711,548	179	218,216	2 650	
3,450	1,750	972	8	5,076	4	2,580	.....
1,900	13,800	1,563	14	6,356	2	2,800	3 500	
1,002,085	1,171,831	236,607	932	406,353	307	166,290	.....
13,760	39,540	4,810	30	12,964	6	3,224	.....
1,159,142	2,600,665	241,148	3,593	1,913,027	235	245,272	6 1,848	
360,311	1,620,122	151,496	13,213	1,541,264	165	124,878	.....
1,745	76,150	7,973	105	31,290	11	6,098	3 1,794	
58,800	298,306	220,560	1,096	296,583	40	39,248	2 900	
17,580	204,801	26,262	350	182,593	99	60,852	2 728	
13,900	237,049	24,037	271	163,726	21	17,684	.....
108,268	553,220	53,555	1,193	566,340	67	70,253	.....
6,704,545	363,770	193,267	202	144,361	45	53,234	.....
88,500	343,919	35,847	1,413	708,736	16	12,176	.....
5,775	6,700	1,727	23	16,064	7	7,344	.....
1,965	28,478	3,096	63	10,674	8	3,275	.....
6,100	6,640	1,555	71	19,994	2	1,940	.....
8,385	81,985	3,242	29	15,405	7	5,300	.....
371	8,650	1,919	26	7,480	1	416	4 1,768	
13,800	27,950	7,719	56	23,380	6	4,348	1 300	
138,405	585,152	86,682	844	305,122	46	25,660	1 180	
6,800	7,600	1,025	19	4,780	3	1,300	.....
37,694	93,157	9,747	306	61,466	17	16,900	.....
347,500	13,173	5,110	78	30,193	8	5,600	.....
5,500	12,470	3,601	25	15,378	10	6,278	.....
1,675,054	830,520	46,077	1,272	396,351	25	24,358	.....
9,500	36,550	1,993	91	53,313	6	6,500	.....
600	965	706	9	4,298	5	3,700	.....
13,850	235,485	7,415	77	53,385	10	14,254	.....
13,820	12,475	4,381	28	10,442	2	1,510	.....
29,600	16,852	3,463	36	15,960	7	5,468	.....
1,150	1,500	593	8	4,036	2	1,124	.....

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.—Cont'd.			
	Operatives, including Skilled and Unskilled.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.
Dentistry, mechanical.....	12	\$4,594		
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions (see also patent medicines and compounds, perfumery and cosmetics).....	12	3,188	5	\$ 75
Dyeing and cleaning.....	58	25,948	27	9,029
Electroplating.....	24	19,063		
Engraving and die-sinking.....	11	6,518		
Engraving, steel, including plate printing (see also lithographing and engraving, photolithographing and engraving).....	5	2,080	3	832
Engraving, wood.....	2	364		
Fancy articles not elsewhere specified.....	11	5,300	23	5,000
Fertilizers (see also chemicals).....	1,043	489,612	4	2,080
Files (see also cutlery and edge tools).....	4	2,496		
Flavoring extracts.....	6	2,135	1	520
Flouring and grist mill products.....	595	233,256	1	175
Food preparations (see also fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving; oysters, canning and preserving).....	21	9,166	3	564
Foundry and machine shop products (see also ironwork, architectural and ornamental; steam fittings and heating apparatus).....	2,023	1,503,818		
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving (see also food preparations, pickles, preserves and sauces).....	3,623	482,992	3,546	490,576
Fur goods (see also hats and caps, not including wool hats).....	38	15,816	51	10,296
Furnishing goods, men's (see also shirts).....	100	53,770	546	139,609
Furniture, cabinet-making, repairing and upholstering (see also mattresses and spring beds).....	224	113,974	14	3,839
Furniture, chairs.....	176	60,505	32	8,637
Furniture, factory product.....	820	366,869	5	1,300
Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating...	157	91,127		
Glass.....	554	145,962	24	6,864
Glass cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	16	8,720		
Gloves and mittens (see also hosiery and knit goods, woolen goods).....	1	300	8	1,307
Gold and silver leaf and foil.....	23	8,226	24	4,748
Grease and tallow (see also soap and candles)....	21	10,005		
Hairwork.....			18	4,360
Hand stamps.....	44	17,972	1	350
Hats and caps, not including wool hats (see also fur goods, straw goods, not elsewhere specified).....	208	104,438	57	17,372
Hay and straw baling.....	16	3,480		
Hosiery and knit goods (see also cotton goods, gloves and mittens, woolen goods).....	20	8,892	17	2,028
Ice, artificial.....	70	24,503		
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	14	8,580		
Iron and steel, manufactured from ore or blooms.....	1,247	371,993		
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental (see also foundry and machine shop products).....	85	46,813		
Japaning.....	4	598		
Jewelry (see also watch, clock and jewelry repairing).....	64	38,569	1	250
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	26	8,332		
Labels and tags.....	23	9,540	3	700
Lamps and reflectors (see also gas and lamp fixtures).....	6	2,912		

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—Continued.

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TABLE No. 1—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments reporting	CAPITAL.			
		Aggregate	Plant.		
			Total.	Land.	Buildings
Leather, tanned and curried.....	37	\$594,478	\$197,945	\$45,875	\$105,030
Lime and cement.....	29	537,891	444,543	314,298	75,550
Liquors, distilled.....	13	1,498,607	887,609	266,359	462,450
Liquors, malt (see also bottling).....	32	5,814,669	4,333,083	119,314	2,075,521
Lithographing and engraving (see also engraving, steel, including plate printing, photo-lithographing and engraving, printing and publishing).....	4	314,800	131,000		
Lock and gunsmithing.....	28	35,936	12,610	2,150	2,860
Looking glass and picture frames.....	34	608,652	88,395	10,500	13,500
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.....	212	1,449,795	955,981	294,608	112,635
Lumber, planing-mill products, including sash, doors and blinds (see also boxes, wooden packing, wood, turned and carved).....	45	1,990,138	881,336	297,600	208,150
Malt (see also liquors, malt).....	3	438,657	243,590	65,000	160,000
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized.....	4	46,575	17,375	6,800	8,000
Marble and stone work (see also monuments and tombstones).....	34	1,157,856	441,059	142,750	98,837
Masonry, brick and stone (see also plastering and stucco work).....	131	3,062,557	210,384	84,676	69,765
Mattresses and spring beds (see also furniture, wire work, including wire rope and cable).....	15	94,679	40,783	15,685	19,899
Millinery and lace goods (see also artificial feathers and flowers).....	6	59,075	7,925	3,500	1,500
Millinery, custom work.....	104	369,398	119,391	50,712	62,210
Mineral and soda waters (see also bottling).....	22	146,647	103,500	18,150	27,300
Models and patterns.....	8	21,505	14,800	4,133	1,067
Monuments and tombstones (see also marble and stone work).....	38	148,797	46,470	20,383	11,762
Musical instruments and materials not specified.....	7	4,530	1,100		
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	5	37,163	7,300	450	3,000
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	4	1,063,987	100,935	6,835	43,000
Optical goods.....	3	20,535	3,035		
Oysters, canning and preserving (see also food preparations).....	8	953,232	445,000	229,000	148,000
Painting and paper-hanging.....	232	471,397	144,456	45,420	55,530
Paints (see also chemicals, varnish).....	12	478,108	214,000	35,000	74,500
Paper (see also pulp, wood).....	17	919,769	702,980	90,580	236,600
Paper patterns.....	3	1,667	1,552	500	550
Patent medicines and compounds (see also druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions).....	23	902,810	254,935	52,500	78,900
Paving and paving materials.....	5	32,680	8,000		
Perfumery and cosmetics (see also druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions).....	5	23,868	2,628		
Photography.....	41	85,859	63,655	9,700	12,300
Photo-lithographing and engraving (see also lithographing and engraving).....	3	9,650	6,300		
Pickles, preserves and sauces (see also fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving).....	10	38,328	19,228	5,593	6,900
Plastering and stucco work (see also masonry, brick and stone).....	25	22,514	4,466	1,125	2,350
Plumbers' supplies (see also brass castings and brass finishing).....	4	295,819	119,880		
Plumbing and gas-fitting.....	119	320,507	94,454	26,371	35,738
Printing and publishing, book and job (see also bookbinding and blank-book making).....	102	738,811	498,648	3,750	5,000

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. - Continued

CAPITAL—Cont'd.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.					
Plant— Cont'd.	Live Assets.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Aggregate.		Officers, Firm Member and Clerks.			
Machin- ery, Tools, and Im- plements.			Average Number.	Total Wages.	Males.		Females.	
					Number	Wages.	Num- ber.	Wages.
\$47,040	\$396,533	\$42,315	356	\$148,548	43	\$33,169		
54,655	93,388	15,904	354	113,371	12	9,325		
158,800	610,998	1,510,009	183	105,765	6	9,361		
1,438,248	1,491,586	1,186,155	823	672,377	87	141,192	1	\$300
131,000	183,800	22,416	197	125,766	18	35,690	1	300
7,600	23,326	4,498	68	36,510	32	20,582		
34,395	550,257	55,146	547	208,275	47	36,375	8	1,937
548,738	493,814	54,246	1,678	389,747	144	55,659		
375,586	1,108,802	131,296	1,305	782,391	131	121,036		
18,500	195,157	15,609	94	41,877	4	5,006		
2,575	29,200	3,005	33	20,166	4	4,108	1	624
200,372	715,897	168,445	825	510,821	64	70,056		
55,943	2,852,173	191,547	4,576	1,202,997	169	163,794		
5,298	53,896	10,628	115	41,977	12	9,165	1	208
3,925	51,150	5,422	167	53,038	9	7,000	3	780
6,469	250,007	37,315	482	181,902	15	14,364	93	50,446
58,050	43,147	6,500	125	62,929	22	18,027		
8,600	6,705	1,895	31	19,083	12	9,728		
14,325	102,327	8,835	178	87,034	37	26,767		
1,100	3,430	944	13	6,702	7	4,580		
3,850	29,863	7,617	66	40,529	10	10,424		
51,100	963,052	128,460	737	532,160	36	74,280	2	3,000
3,035	17,500	5,277	24	26,336	5	13,500		
68,000	508,232	43,301	2,880	618,100	46	59,060		
43,506	326,941	35,292	1,092	636,377	235	163,863	2	231
154,500	264,108	20,583	145	67,709	30	24,548		
375,800	216,786	157,569	491	193,168	19	21,959		
502	115	301	4	1,226	1	520	2	556
123,535	647,375	295,533	711	249,603	37	27,732	16	3,745
8,090	21,590	2,516	64	25,238	4	2,747		
2,628	11,240	2,038	29	9,020	2	2,424	1	260
41,655	22,204	19,031	158	77,784	37	31,566	3	1,303
6,300	3,350	1,385	14	7,895	2	1,295		
6,795	19,100	1,611	36	14,166	12	6,146	1	100
991	18,048	2,853	106	65,612	30	19,042		
119,880	175,939	25,276	376	174,954	23	22,936		
32,345	226,053	24,657	539	288,018	123	90,281	1	314
489,898	240,163	60,955	935	422,226	140	121,729	11	4,352

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES—Cont'd.			
	Operatives, including Skilled and Unskilled.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.
Leather, tanned and curried.....	294	\$105,439	6	\$1,740
Lime and cement.....	304	92,146		
Liquors, distilled.....	177	96,404		
Liquors, malt (see also bottling).....	733	531,365		
Lithographing and engraving (see also engraving, steel, including plate printing, photolithographing and engraving, printing and publishing).....	149	82,704	29	7,072
Lock and gunsmithing.....	34	15,704		
Looking glass and picture frames.....	381	146,944	83	14,670
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.....	1,369	308,166	21	4,300
Lumber, planing-mill products, including sash, doors and blinds (see also boxes, wooden packing, wood, turned and carved).....	977	518,046		
Malt (see also liquors, malt).....	90	36,871		
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized.....	23	12,938		
Marble and stone work (see also monuments and tombstones).....	759	437,815		
Masonry, brick and stone (see also plastering and stucco work).....	4,102	2,884,587	1	208
Mattresses and spring beds (see also furniture, wire work, including wire rope and cable).....	60	22,404	8	2,090
Millinery and lace goods (see also artificial feathers and flowers).....	17	5,866	72	19,508
Millinery, custom work.....	3	1,040	334	107,968
Mineral and soda waters (see also bottling).....	101	14,592		
Models and patterns.....	17	8,847		
Monuments and tombstones (see also marble and stone work).....	146	60,765		
Musical instruments and materials not specified.....	5	1,872		
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	51	28,027		
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	452	265,889		
Optical goods.....	19	12,836		
Oysters, canning and preserving (see also food preparations).....	491	157,303	673	214,860
Painting and paper-hanging.....	732	420,507	24	5,138
Paints (see also chemicals, varnish).....	102	42,485	3	676
Paper (see also pulp, wood).....	376	155,889	68	12,734
Paper patterns.....	1	150		
Patent medicines and compounds (see also druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions).....	256	140,332	351	73,108
Paving and paving materials.....	39	11,051		
Perfumery and cosmetics (see also druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions).....	6	2,800	18	3,276
Photography.....	79	34,419	24	5,888
Photo-lithographing and engraving (see also lithographing and engraving).....	12	6,600		
Pickles, preserves and sauces (see also fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving).....	14	6,078	9	1,848
Plastering and stucco work (see also masonry, brick and stone).....	75	46,310		
Plumbers' supplies (see also brass castings and brass finishing).....	276	105,794		
Plumbing and gas-fitting.....	498	195,617	1	260
Printing and publishing, book and job (see also bookbinding and blank-book making).....	573	250,235	95	20,209

TABLE No. 1—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES—Continued.								Cost of Materials used.	Value of Products, including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Operatives—Continued.		Pieceworkers.							
Children.		Males.		Females.		Children.			
Num-ber.	Wages.	Num-ber.	Wages.	Num-ber.	Wages.	Num-ber.	Wages.		
1	\$300	12	\$7,960					\$722,474	\$986,430
		38	11,900					126,880	350,159
2	520							757,892	2,668,650
								1,586,951	4,662,887
								98,371	316,352
1	104	1	120					14,144	68,751
8	1,012	14	6,265	6	\$1,072			513,795	943,766
41	4,372	75	15,541	10	1,000	18	\$709	840,257	1,595,282
4	535	193	142,780					2,005,755	3,332,563
		4	2,496					287,346	395,517
								23,381	55,469
		2	2,050					596,076	1,626,291
		364	154,408					5,306,611	10,282,435
2	312	23	6,636	8	912	1	250	124,593	236,180
		1	104	65	19,780			69,000	155,500
2	138	2	700	33	7,246			329,567	695,221
2	300							67,978	228,669
		1	300	1	208			8,110	37,730
		1	102					84,458	236,249
		1	250					2,348	13,686
1	78	4	2,000					37,925	100,475
22	4,000	225	185,000					406,592	1,291,165
								18,835	61,584
50	4,000	670	98,077	850	79,630	100	5,200	1,877,353	2,831,400
4	650	95	41,049					420,088	1,369,200
				20	1,500	2	150	200,140	352,533
6	936							552,604	1,001,945
								200	2,406
3	401	2	750	46	3,540			784,320	1,964,463
		30	11,440					43,467	99,353
2	260							41,987	67,009
4	408	10	3,950	1	250			44,620	204,673
								3,501	17,000
								41,320	87,195
		1	260					23,435	109,950
		77	46,224					216,978	495,500
2	276	4	1,270					351,998	831,200
45	7,200	67	17,981	4	520			374,011	1,167,634

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments reporting.	CAPITAL.			
		Aggregate	Plant.		
			Total.	Land.	Buildings
Printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals (see also book binding and blank book making).....	113	\$1,385,133	\$953,525	\$188,525	\$183,500
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	4	7,053	6,200	900	3,050
Refrigerators.....	5	59,439	22,290	2,500	13,500
Regalia and society banners and emblems.	3	36,150	23,500	.....	.....
Roofing and roofing materials (see also tin-smithing coppersmithing and sheet-iron working).....	54	186,481	90,277	11,725	45,037
Saddlery and harness.....	143	715,655	197,454	78,200	84,835
Sewing-machine repairing.....	12	8,585	2,830	.....	.....
Ship-building.....	34	1,315,262	509,975	134,050	29,480
Shirts (see also furnishing goods, men's)...	18	418,400	108,653	10,000	50,000
Show-cases.....	3	160,168	63,633	6,000	12,000
Silk and silk goods.....	4	50,400	19,900	6,000	1,500
Silverware (see also plated and britannia ware).....	5	41,178	12,500	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale (see also sausage).....	14	953,521	330,600	76,800	97,750
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing (see also sausage).....	3	34,560	22,310	4,200	15,600
Soap and candles (see also grease and tallow)	6	430,642	190,592	29,015	88,756
Timber product not manufactured at mill.	5	10,100	7,730	5,360	.....
Tin-smithing, coppersmithing and sheet-iron working (see also roofing and roofing materials, stamped ware).....	226	2,583,033	1,023,574	205,600	313,254
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff....	6	2,293,619	853,548	132,244	589,875
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	385	1,396,602	282,574	106,462	115,122
Tools, not elsewhere specified (see also cutlery and edge-tools, hardware).....	6	62,145	44,900	4,000	7,200
Trunks and valises (see also leather goods)	20	27,130	6,571	2,580	3,300
Type founding.....	4	272,000	145,000	.....	.....
Umbrellas and canes.....	15	151,115	25,080	7,100	10,100
Upholstery materials (see also woolen goods)	7	1,146,223	148,850	29,900	54,500
Vinegar and cider.....	6	71,007	34,259	8,104	9,900
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing (see also jewelry).....	101	138,379	60,323	12,895	19,857
Window shades.....	7	31,558	7,763	1,000	6,000
Wirework, including wire rope and cable (see also mattresses and spring beds)....	4	65,341	27,175	7,000	10,900
Wood, turned and carved (see also lumber planing-mill products, including sash, doors and blinds).....	13	30,675	11,505	2,000	2,650
Woolen goods (see also gloves and mittens, hosiery and knit goods).....	9	372,875	228,600	32,200	75,800
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES*.....	101	4,835,250	1,756,954	268,751	362,930

*Industries in which less than three establishments are reported are grouped in meats are distributed as follows: Ammunition, 1; artificial limbs, 1; artists' materials, 1; linen, 2; billiard tables and materials, 1; blacking, 1; boot and shoe findings, 1; brass cloth sponging and refinishing, 1; clothing-horse, 1; clothing men's buttonholes, 2; dyestuffs and extracts, 1; electrical apparatus and supplies, 2; enameling, 1; firearms, 2; gas machines and meters, 2; glue, 2; hand-knit goods, 1; hardware, 1; house furnishing and rivets, 1; iron and steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought, 2; jewelry and instrument-millstones, 2; mucklage and paste, 1; nets and seines, 1; oakum, 1; oil, lubricating, 2; printing materials, 1; printing tips, 1; pulp, wood, 1; rubber and elastic goods, 1; safes stamped ware, 1; stationery goods, not elsewhere specified, 1; steam fittings and heating washing machines and clothes-wringers, 1; watch cases, 1; whips, 1; woodenware, not

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

CAPITAL—Cont'd.		Miscellaneous expenses.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.					
Plant— Cont'd.	Live Assets.		Aggregate.		Officers, Firm Members and Clerks.			
Machin- ery, Tools, and Im- plements.					Males.		Females.	
			Average Number.	Total Wages.	Number.	Wages.	Num- ber.	Wages.
\$581,500	\$431,608	\$307,413	1,251	\$846,819	198	\$182,126	10	\$4,894
2,250	857	394	7	2,500	4	1,907		
6,200	37,239	5,402	53	28,583	11	8,015		
23,500	12,650	2,700	49	20,594	9	5,600		
33,515	96,204	16,678	181	85,034	55	32,955		
34,395	518,225	54,161	670	265,202	145	85,632	1	575
2,830	5,555	1,873	21	8,916	6	2,690		
346,445	805,287	92,677	1,075	649,342	32	28,859		
48,653	309,747	43,265	1,311	345,407	35	33,944	5	5,400
45,633	96,535	22,587	204	96,322	12	9,968	1	116
12,400	30,500	3,798	75	24,233	3	3,600		
12,500	28,678	2,562	59	46,511	4	4,120		
156,050	627,921	75,232	421	225,112	52	53,655	1	250
2,510	12,250	927	23	13,180	2	1,820		
72,821	240,050	29,590	153	80,300	18	19,440		
2,370	2,370	682	23	2,601	5	780		
504,720	1,459,459	140,007	3,589	1,405,539	304	218,099	5	1,830
131,429	1,350,071	928,023	1,221	374,101	43	38,966		
60,990	1,114,028	363,944	2,227	920,535	376	225,250	3	1,300
33,700	17,245	1,839	46	23,964	8	4,708		
1,691	20,559	4,481	76	30,046	14	8,484		
145,090	127,000	18,040	121	67,875	17	16,569	1	1,560
7,880	136,035	7,894	158	48,002	21	14,256	3	364
64,450	997,373	25,057	793	233,275	5	4,250		
16,255	36,748	3,411	43	23,481	14	13,631		
27,621	78,056	17,245	177	106,518	98	67,499		
763	23,695	2,556	48	32,749	9	6,486	1	260
10,175	38,166	1,868	70	36,538	8	5,569		
6,855	19,170	4,207	63	25,084	14	9,036		
120,600	144,275	14,442	383	123,931	7	4,450		
1,125,273	3,078,296	323,593	2,635	1,213,182	215	238,985	2	494

order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments. These establishments: babbet metal and solder, 2; bags, other than paper, 2; bags, paper, 2; belting and hose ware, 2; bridges, 2; buttons, 1; calcium lights, 1; cleansing and polishing preparations, 2; cordage and twine, 2; cotton waste, 1; drug grinding, 1; dyeing and finishing textiles, 2; fire extinguishers, chemical, 1; fireworks, 2; galvanizing, 1; gas and lamp fixtures, 2; goods, not elsewhere specified, 2; ink, writing, 1; iron and steel bolts, nuts, washers, ment cases, 1; lasts, 1; lead, bar, pipe and sheet, 1; leather goods, 2; leather, morocco, 1; paper hangings, 1; petroleum refining, 2; pipes, tobacco, 1; plated and britannia ware, 2; and vaults, 1; sausage, 2; saws, 2; scales and balances, 2; smelting and refining, 1; apparatus, 2; stencils and brands, 1; surgical appliances, 2; toys and games, 2; varnish, 1; elsewhere specified, 1.

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES—Cont'd.			
	Operatives, including Skilled and Unskilled.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.
Printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals (see also book binding and blank book making).....	715	\$425,878	25	\$7,494
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	3	593		
Refrigerators.....	32	14,323		
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	22	10,000	18	4,994
Roofing and roofing materials (see also tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet-iron working).....	124	51,442		
Saddlery and harness.....	434	148,695	31	5,880
Sewing-machine repairing.....	15	6,226		
Ship-building.....	1,030	618,945		
Shirts (see also furnishing goods, men's).....	103	46,514	509	121,647
Show-cases.....	107	43,691		
Silk and silk goods.....	28	12,045	44	8,588
Silverware (see also plated and britannia ware).....	45	38,734	2	312
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale (see also sausage).....	357	168,902	3	650
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing (see also sausage).....	21	11,360		
Soap and candles (see also grease and tallow).....	123	58,702		
Timber product not manufactured at mill.....	12	1,093		
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet-iron working (see also roofing and roofing materials, stamped ware).....	2,164	842,374	240	34,440
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.....	248	110,166	824	213,617
Tobacco cigars and cigarettes.....	494	180,545	53	12,811
Tools, not elsewhere specified (see also cutlery and edge-tools, hardware).....	38	19,256		
Trunks and valises (see also leather goods).....	49	16,966		
Type founding.....	64	37,111	8	1,780
Umbrellas and canes.....	18	9,172	12	2,492
Upholstery materials (see also woolen goods).....	504	170,399	35	7,400
Vinegar and cider.....	24	8,958	2	520
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing (see also jewelry).....	64	32,954	1	75
Window shades.....	28	13,500	9	2,050
Wirework, including wire rope and cable (see also mattresses and spring beds).....	58	29,886		
Wood, turned and carved (see also lumber planing-mill products, including sash, doors and blinds).....	46	15,696	2	300
Woolen goods (see also gloves and mittens, hosiery and knit goods).....	190	66,975	118	37,991
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES*.....	1,782	830,369	219	46,509

* See note on page 18.

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES—Continued.								Cost of Materials used.	Value of Products, including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Operatives—Continued.		Pieceworkers.							
Children.		Males.		Females.		Children.			
Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.		
29	\$4,051	272	\$221,336	2	\$1,040			\$431,560	\$2,004,724
1	78	9	7,167					736	4,345
								33,590	78,918
								15,838	57,404
		3	377			2	\$260	131,793	315,287
1	150	58	23,270					492,088	1,018,164
								5,232	20,073
2	338	11	1,200					737,457	1,737,674
25	2,547	444	92,510	190	42,845			597,953	1,191,918
9	1,383	73	40,980			2	184	129,397	263,246
								34,305	100,361
1	78	7	3,270					34,584	107,920
4	606	4	1,050					3,668,147	4,311,412
								301,416	359,278
12	2,158							363,499	621,279
		3	364	2	260	1	104	684	5,190
143	29,252	591	236,252	107	32,372	35	10,920	3,246,489	5,538,301
106	11,352							1,534,205	3,216,347
63	7,979	1,058	459,767	77	32,758	3	125	1,048,483	2,858,344
								18,610	56,000
1	52	12	4,544					43,745	110,000
13	2,915	18	4,940					35,240	162,200
		10	2,318	94	19,400			197,068	305,366
28	4,786	45	17,040	120	22,200	56	7,200	675,056	1,076,078
2	260	1	112					23,622	65,734
		14	5,960					48,797	226,433
		1	450					45,730	82,910
		4	1,092					27,487	78,663
1	52							25,461	72,088
68	14,515							424,855	579,516
36	5,07	179	63,617	174	26,599	28	1,537	6,201,704	9,158,687

TABLE No 2.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF MARYLAND, BY COUNTIES.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments reporting.	CAPITAL.			
		Aggregate	Plant.		
			Total.	Land.	Buildings
Total for State.....	7485	\$119,667,316	\$58,204,999	\$13,565,147	\$17,703,369
Allegany county.....	147	2,055,094	1,331,790	216,168	319,138
Anne Arundel county.....	40	1,412,583	324,860	40,745	209,600
Baltimore county.....	262	11,408,768	7,339,612	802,199	2,889,611
Baltimore City.....	5265	92,733,677	41,855,176	11,172,161	11,924,632
Calvert county.....	17	38,944	26,307	1,687	9,120
Caroline county.....	44	210,691	113,945	17,830	34,020
Carroll county.....	180	890,015	486,185	57,745	208,770
Cecil county.....	80	1,555,315	1,036,149	177,650	351,104
Charles county.....	15	25,764	17,500	3,425	8,925
Dorchester county.....	67	454,717	279,448	47,484	67,265
Frederick county.....	372	2,065,913	1,132,148	245,194	406,028
Garrett county.....	68	270,491	181,305	61,940	25,640
Harford county.....	204	626,918	441,882	79,290	177,025
Howard county.....	37	1,700,592	1,256,538	168,058	412,465
Kent county.....	48	379,028	240,690	28,390	62,560
Montgomery county.....	71	238,141	137,095	28,698	53,562
Prince George's county.....	20	514,107	332,820	47,165	116,000
Queen Anne's county.....	46	178,977	117,240	31,450	29,275
St. Mary's county.....	21	51,750	42,725	7,030	11,905
Somerset county.....	35	155,955	96,095	21,410	20,865
Talbot county.....	45	191,944	115,635	22,535	28,200
Washington county.....	263	1,650,816	813,982	161,466	258,694
Wicomico county.....	69	438,963	206,760	50,975	51,155
Worcester county.....	69	428,153	279,292	24,452	33,410

TABLE No 2.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF MARYLAND, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

CAPITAL—Cont'd.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.					
Plant— Cont'd.	Live Assets	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate.		Officers, Firm Member and Clerks.			
					Males.		Females.	
			Average Number.	Total Wages.	Number	Wages	Num- ber.	Wages.
\$26,936,483	\$61,462,317	\$10,616,317	107,054	\$41,526,832	8,695	\$6,855,782	551	\$229,131
796,484	723,304	227,447	1,717	725,238	192	134,324	11	4,127
74,515	1,087,723	204,072	439	174,149	35	38,600	.....	.....
3,647,802	4,069,156	669,231	5,094	1,626,558	242	181,616	2	600
18,758,983	50,868,501	9,771,869	83,745	35,914,854	6,763	5,909,456	493	209,898
15,500	12,637	1,572	49	20,786	6	2,106	.....	.....
62,095	96,746	24,855	1,124	50,089	25	8,618	.....	.....
219,670	403,890	68,655	785	204,959	160	59,417	.....	.....
507,395	519,166	162,660	1,365	561,875	78	60,289	1	150
10,150	8,264	1,860	41	8,531	10	3,482	.....	.....
164,699	175,268	16,948	658	89,733	42	16,717	.....	.....
480,926	933,765	115,135	1,798	527,342	364	193,516	34	13,039
93,625	89,286	11,847	352	90,831	58	20,967	.....	.....
185,567	185,036	36,489	4,493	253,017	128	39,802	.....	.....
676,015	454,054	43,016	845	232,484	35	26,084	.....	.....
149,740	138,338	30,077	185	62,014	39	19,690	.....	.....
54,835	101,046	9,722	134	78,577	43	16,743	.....	.....
169,635	181,287	24,574	411	56,327	13	9,931	.....	.....
56,495	61,757	7,603	110	35,378	40	16,792	.....	.....
23,790	9,025	2,147	57	11,635	11	3,844	.....	.....
53,820	58,860	5,714	268	50,332	25	10,904	1	50
64,900	76,309	8,756	343	54,140	33	15,937	.....	.....
393,822	836,834	148,465	1,738	534,547	965	134,026	9	1,772
104,570	232,263	13,929	810	94,182	36	15,129	.....	.....
171,430	148,861	9,710	493	105,254	52	17,803	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—Continued

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.—Cont'd.			
	Operatives, including Skilled and Unskilled.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.
Total for State.....	52,404	\$23,547,944	14,564	\$3,223,922
Allegany county.....	1,069	400,347	62	14,943
Anne Arundel county.....	291	124,234	12	390
Baltimore county.....	2,745	1,043,695	1,155	278,749
Baltimore City.....	39,975	20,099,021	10,472	2,708,911
Calvert county.....	43	18,680	.....	.....
Caroline county.....	152	19,336	483	13,100
Carroll county.....	446	128,738	32	2,805
Cecil county.....	1,127	476,863	100	13,615
Charles county.....	31	5,049	.....	.....
Dorchester county.....	262	56,216	40	700
Frederick county.....	799	220,635	68	9,402
Garrett county.....	283	67,689	4	811
Harford county.....	2,450	151,424	1,249	46,043
Howard county.....	337	100,757	354	92,500
Kent county.....	130	39,822	.....	.....
Montgomery county.....	80	28,684	.....	.....
Prince George's county.....	153	28,984	139	7,841
Queen Anne's county.....	69	18,461	1	125
St. Mary's county.....	46	7,791	.....	.....
Somerset county.....	159	37,504	80	1,560
Talbot county.....	183	34,253	75	3,000
Washington county.....	903	309,429	150	23,831
Wicomico county.....	374	58,765	82	5,336
Worcester county.....	317	71,567	6	260

TABLE No. 2.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

CAPITAL—Cont'd.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.					
Plant— Cont'd.	Machinery, Tools, and Im- plements.	Live Assets.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Aggregate.		Officers, Firm Member and Clerks.			
				Average Number.	Total Wages.	Males.		Females.	
						Number	Wages.	Num- ber.	Wages.
3,397	\$332,789	14,857	\$5,501,876	11,868	\$1,785,626	718	\$49,257	\$92,059,390	\$171,842,593
42	4,292	249	149,121	50	12,678	42	5,406	1,414,497	2,746,588
598	74,571	228	31,936	35	759	12	65	539,703	1,007,025
1,515	202,025	13,651	5,169,374	92	9,455	32	936	7,323,404	11,510,097
232	3,210	22	1,144	200	4,631	10	50	20,743	61,072
37	1,145	45	11,471	12	312	53	1,071	250,211	383,127
23	2,110	22	6,318	14	2,530			720,853	1,118,841
36	660	19	3,085	249	11,965	10	390	1,230,942	2,275,876
41	3,001	215	53,429	207	28,267	70	6,053	14,676	21,910
5	464	2	900	86	1,903	41	448	259,608	427,328
484	11,131	55	2,266					1,598,115	2,514,292
104	9,020	15	4,125					223,655	411,572
2	402	12	1,900			2	200	909,294	1,348,194
86	2,611	8	2,706			3	450	717,582	1,091,010
2	114	1	200	20	960			186,085	332,836
52	950							225,010	334,087
23	2,476	155	40,191					192,898	326,107
93	7,887	57	3,930					135,782	206,652
22	1,720	47	9,685					22,470	48,669
								64,085	169,696
								188,531	302,227
						41	2,210	1,469,705	2,512,899
						67	519	297,094	473,608
						17	704	254,446	489,281

TABLE No 3—SHOWING A SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF
MANUFACTURES FOR MARYLAND IN 1890.

Number of establishments re- porting.....	7,485	All other employes (average number).....	97,808
Capital.....	\$119,967,316	Total wages.....	\$34,441,414
Average number of employes (aggregate).....	107,054	Males above 16 (average number).....	67,261
Males above 16.....	75,956	Total wages.....	\$29,049,820
Females above 15.....	26,983	Females above 15 (aver- age number).....	26,432
Children.....	4,115	Total wages.....	\$5,009,548
Total wages.....	\$41,526,832	Children (average num- ber).....	4,115
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$10,616,347	Total wages.....	\$382,046
Officers, firm members and clerks (average number)...	9,246	Cost of materials used.....	\$92,059,390
Males.....	8,695	Value of product.....	\$171,842,503
Females.....	551		
Total wages.....	\$7,085,418		

AGRICULTURE.

The following tables contain the agricultural statistics of the State by counties, according to the censuses of 1880 and 1890.

Table No. 1 shows the number of farms, acres in farms improved and unimproved, the value of land, fences and buildings, the value of implements and machinery, live stock on hand June 1, 1890, and the amount on hand at a corresponding time ten years before; estimated value of farm products and the cost of fertilizers purchased.

Table No. 2 shows the number of horses, mules and asses on farms in 1880 and 1890; the number of working oxen, milch cows and other cattle, swine and sheep, not including spring lambs and the pounds of wool raised.

Table No. 3 shows the dairy products, including milk, butter and cheese; poultry and eggs and apiarian products, including honey and wax.

Table No. 4 shows the cereal production for 1879 and 1889.

Table No. 5 shows the grass lands, the production of tobacco and potatoes.

Table No. 6 shows the production of broom corn, pulse, peanuts, market-garden products and sugar and molasses.

Table No. 7 shows the orchard products, including apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and prunes.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Number, Acreage and Value of Farms in Maryland for 1890 and 1880.

COUNTIES.	ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUATIONS.				Estimated Value of Farm Products.	Cost of Fertilizers.
	Total Number of Farms.	Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Land, Fences, Buildings, and Machinery.	Live Stock on Hand.			
Total,	40,517 40,798	5,119,831 4,932,390	3,342,700 3,412,908	1,777,131 1,539,482	\$165,503,341 175,058,550	\$5,788,197 6,540,080	\$15,865,728 19,194,320	\$28,839,281 26,443,364	\$2,838,465 2,419,826
Allegany,	288 710	160,524 130,605	72,494 63,799	88,030 66,806	\$3,095,422 2,560,810	\$87,726 98,020	\$261,212 514,700	\$360,335 352,990	\$ 5,015 9,162
Anne Arundel,	1,598 1,904	232,757 236,399	160,168 163,582	72,589 72,817	6,839,058 7,200,060	208,987 278,010	620,753 688,500	1,540,095 1,513,570	110,518 166,278
Baltimore,	4,080 4,197	366,083 345,709	262,781 247,267	103,302 98,442	27,953,686 29,984,060	726,678 909,360	1,734,373 2,240,610	3,094,712 3,783,620	251,554 249,732
Baltimore City,	3 103	159 3,354	148 2,818	11 736	200,000 2,114,770	350 10,940	1,800 74,940	8,800 160,450	100 2,098
Calvert,	882 1,031	125,808 125,346	77,735 77,689	48,073 47,657	2,067,924 1,739,340	36,863 43,470	276,228 225,750	472,768 912,690	18,240 17,114
Caroline,	1,530 1,263	181,427 152,604	113,247 102,507	68,180 50,097	3,463,853 3,812,564	161,188 211,730	358,160 499,020	709,903 725,440	81,817 87,548
Carroll,	3,198 3,245	271,172 270,011	208,773 217,067	62,399 52,044	12,051,564 12,009,290	504,223 566,210	1,069,700 1,380,340	1,926,398 2,273,740	183,673 168,795
Cecil,	1,728 1,548	206,581 186,337	147,234 146,240	59,347 40,097	9,389,426 8,122,760	360,074 372,760	914,027 951,060	1,571,840 1,206,120	176,470 151,071
Charles,	1,408 1,237	247,978 234,225	130,922 134,365	117,056 99,860	3,148,025 2,446,230	80,576 45,980	468,088 412,460	783,990 335,694	42,511 24,456
Dorchester,	2,034 1,804	243,224 221,351	137,148 130,607	106,076 90,744	4,255,991 3,681,000	153,537 166,470	489,517 542,430	800,257 635,180	50,155 63,183
Frederick,	3,714 3,592	388,394 367,705	307,251 297,846	81,143 69,859	18,481,068 17,712,960	657,381 654,960	1,583,637 2,105,130	3,133,578 2,461,030	305,038 177,346
Garrett,	1,221 1,408	205,325 223,605	100,741 109,736	104,584 113,949	2,678,420 3,643,420	96,069 160,980	440,253 653,820	450,820 646,800	5,981 7,404
Harford,	2,474 2,187	248,767 229,377	167,146 164,470	81,621 64,907	10,065,364 10,227,600	416,273 399,810	1,114,723 1,292,410	1,849,556 1,675,080	274,346 272,978

Howard,	180.....	1,147	122,184	78,743	43,441	5,838,536	207,350	519,863	921,788	164,604
	1800.....	1,250	151,302	115,289	56,013	6,652,550	270,850	644,860	1,075,200	120,405
Kent,	180.....	897	164,642	137,730	26,912	6,494,526	256,333	624,482	1,349,648	159,597
	1800.....	934	170,093	140,346	29,747	6,191,120	244,950	722,000	964,550	118,816
Montgomery,	180.....	1,791	278,787	192,642	86,145	7,596,575	342,924	972,817	1,788,127	335,175
	1800.....	1,959	297,933	195,937	73,996	11,634,460	381,760	1,249,790	1,581,760	207,946
Prince George's,	180.....	1,689	268,834	161,289	104,545	6,849,792	199,475	597,890	1,252,617	48,701
	1800.....	1,801	256,295	180,767	75,328	8,031,030	246,550	684,350	956,990	44,471
Queen Anne's,	180.....	1,279	216,291	169,389	46,892	6,025,547	283,972	730,080	1,327,289	170,135
	1800.....	1,264	220,479	172,042	48,437	8,039,980	339,730	1,002,870	1,241,310	158,977
St. Mary's,	180.....	1,212	191,539	99,698	91,851	2,999,995	85,627	107,172	712,585	68,328
	1800.....	1,262	196,712	115,512	81,200	2,500,600	96,520	371,020	498,730	49,596
Somerset,	180.....	1,437	143,905	76,861	67,044	2,583,806	92,677	289,843	523,478	34,740
	1800.....	1,382	134,041	77,722	56,319	2,906,190	145,650	345,620	507,330	32,927
Talbot,	180.....	1,064	136,886	109,499	47,387	6,219,620	230,830	626,349	1,060,620	112,755
	1800.....	991	157,041	120,754	36,290	7,243,510	261,800	734,630	999,730	110,001
Washington,	180.....	2,013	262,519	203,948	58,571	12,024,252	429,053	982,738	2,217,052	142,579
	1800.....	2,076	252,142	190,676	41,466	11,070,420	374,940	1,214,580	1,732,340	120,439
Wicomico,	180.....	1,701	197,853	96,921	100,932	2,377,510	88,235	308,800	482,460	77,895
	1800.....	1,838	200,467	108,948	91,519	2,798,730	86,060	396,840	412,780	29,433
Worcester,	180.....	1,639	238,172	127,272	110,900	2,684,091	75,036	380,594	500,535	18,508
	1800.....	1,842	238,974	138,922	100,052	2,582,610	116,100	436,690	450,240	28,750

Howard,	1880..	4,132	226	.....	7,115	243	3,988	2,984	8,783	3,427	.....	31,256
	1890..	4,627	255	1	7,996	186	5,031	2,779	10,742	1,808	1,350	6,637
Kent,	1880..	5,054	473	.....	7,538	442	3,929	3,167	12,859	8,708	.....	41,956
	1890..	6,071	525	1	7,538	108	5,087	2,343	11,350	6,629	5,534	27,071
Montgomery,	1880..	6,996	364	.....	14,261	429	6,153	7,679	17,838	7,335	.....	35,818
	1890..	8,253	161	6	17,141	367	8,524	8,250	17,836	9,455	6,574	30,691
Prince George's,	1880..	5,660	626	.....	8,245	1,406	3,865	2,974	11,413	7,786	.....	36,074
	1890..	5,853	341	1	7,495	1,002	4,070	2,423	10,385	5,794	3,435	19,107
Queen Anne's,	1880..	5,355	869	.....	10,125	1,069	4,682	4,344	14,212	13,309	.....	67,266
	1890..	6,033	1,281	7	9,479	652	5,681	3,146	12,152	9,912	8,717	46,098
St. Mary's,	1880..	3,474	109	.....	8,289	2,556	2,882	2,841	14,767	6,241	.....	32,577
	1890..	3,396	80	1	8,113	2,327	2,789	2,997	12,540	4,627	3,383	19,976
Somerset,	1880..	1,987	331	.....	6,300	1,632	2,225	2,423	8,671	3,010	.....	13,321
	1890..	2,175	568	5	4,380	1,221	1,744	1,415	6,425	1,110	700	3,172
Talbot,	1880..	3,890	805	.....	7,809	437	3,815	3,557	11,020	11,098	.....	60,036
	1890..	4,066	1,169	2	7,008	87	4,055	2,866	11,011	11,306	9,263	53,186
Washington,	1880..	8,619	245	.....	17,569	.....	7,470	10,099	28,185	12,512	.....	77,330
	1890..	9,842	161	5	18,033	15	8,306	8,712	26,124	9,045	6,876	49,483
Wicomico,	1880..	2,177	561	.....	6,262	1,269	2,390	2,612	11,828	5,177	.....	18,114
	1890..	2,479	642	1	5,029	857	2,447	1,725	7,277	3,496	2,526	10,664
Worcester,	1880..	2,567	764	.....	9,494	1,784	3,391	4,319	13,406	7,585	.....	29,336
	1890..	2,827	1,002	10	8,456	1,628	3,559	3,269	10,661	6,631	5,048	21,000

* Including "Asses on Farms."

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Dairy and Apiarian Products, and the Poultry and Eggs on Maryland Farms, for 1890 and 1880.

COUNTIES.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.				POULTRY AND EGGS.				APIARIAN PRODUCTS.	
	Gallons of Milk. (On Farms only.)	Pounds of Butter. (On Farms only.)	Pounds of Cheese. (On Farms only.)	Domestic Fowl. Chickens.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Dozens of Eggs.	Pounds of Honey.	Pounds of Wax.
Total,	1880.....	7,485,871	17,416	3,430,859	278,522	91,238	232,519	4,984,776	283,752	7,722
	1890.....	9,999,692	9,573	3,430,859	278,522	91,238	232,519	8,718,363	301,157	5,946
Allegany,	1880.....	131,804	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,087	11,826	300
	1890.....	178,977	1,000	34,210	3,226	283	908	95,264	16,285	271
Anne Arundel,	1880.....	193,582	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,323	8,039	201
	1890.....	194,135	.....	105,716	8,841	1,508	7,297	224,599	17,120	245
Baltimore,	1880.....	958,186	9,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	625,134	16,743	329
	1890.....	1,449,374	1,223	571,726	11,063	1,854	10,355	1,044,792	24,167	312
Baltimore City,	1880.....	3,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
	1890.....	12,172	350	5,109	23	12	198	14,210	210	10
Calvert,	1880.....	41,651	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,009	1,455	56
	1890.....	52,475	.....	62,798	8,197	1,292	3,370	48,231	4,047	119
Caroline,	1880.....	142,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,290	16,940	367
	1890.....	208,132	25	116,511	9,069	1,716	4,973	288,118	8,800	140
Carroll,	1880.....	849,038	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	522,508	13,992	451
	1890.....	1,269,960	1,592	329,641	12,019	942	9,335	1,088,161	8,895	169
Cecil,	1880.....	603,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,127	2,977	171
	1890.....	617,040	.....	114,519	13,503	1,824	11,561	413,188	5,066	55
Charles,	1880.....	94,412	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,140	8,557	234
	1890.....	97,815	.....	109,551	18,507	2,548	9,763	143,060	9,363	59
Dorchester,	1880.....	136,116	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,385	18,118	780
	1890.....	198,851	.....	178,745	13,892	12,161	23,443	313,248	13,951	914
Frederick,	1880.....	1,161,541	1,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	582,298	23,254	456
	1890.....	1,311,772	1,510	404,847	18,805	2,228	19,403	1,152,424	27,676	687
Garrett,	1880.....	299,273	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,045	23,633	419
	1890.....	512,490	300	48,220	43,355	580	1,047	213,401	28,370	416
Harford,	1880.....	628,655	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	343,625	9,314	439
	1890.....	778,854	.....	175,659	15,774	3,494	9,676	449,469	9,536	151

Howard,	1880.....	374,635	800	.....	102,589	7,361	.....	.....	148,977	5,530	123
	1890.....	481,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	592	4,439	235,741	7,205	84
Kent,	1880.....	170,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,969	1,935	50
	1890.....	205,887	.....	.....	120,410	15,082	3,490	15,483	194,063	2,178	22
Montgomery,	1880.....	388,898	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,393	10,191	197
	1890.....	575,041	100	.....	211,816	14,345	2,190	9,564	522,965	19,856	152
Prince George's,	1880.....	126,358	1,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,805	13,046	248
	1890.....	230,984	496	.....	106,005	11,046	1,464	1,969	354,040	17,204	877
Queen Anne's,	1880.....	157,583	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,465	7,126	149
	1890.....	275,261	.....	.....	178,260	23,989	10,786	17,067	204,180	6,830	185
St. Mary's,	1880.....	94,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,315	3,437	102
	1890.....	116,199	150	.....	102,294	21,215	5,341	11,582	128,261	12,885	140
Somerset,	1880.....	80,741	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,027	10,016	808
	1890.....	93,395	100	.....	103,950	5,706	8,124	12,513	140,104	9,034	294
Talbot,	1880.....	151,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,277	6,765	216
	1890.....	214,152	25	.....	96,314	12,807	7,717	12,113	191,018	6,895	104
Washington,	1880.....	517,771	1,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,746	35,133	391
	1890.....	671,629	2,422	.....	165,681	10,931	770	9,842	657,364	18,739	109
Wicomico,	1880.....	74,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,453	20,573	732
	1890.....	130,590	175	.....	124,537	3,087	3,761	6,111	233,525	13,847	406
Worcester,	1880.....	103,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,618	15,222	445
	1890.....	112,787	.....	.....	161,131	14,799	16,451	15,029	389,166	12,988	265

TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Cereal Production of Maryland for 1889 and 1879.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Total,	226 818	6,097 18,788	10,294 7,569	136,667 96,747	664,928 586,817	15,908,533 14,928,142	101,127 99,195	1,794,872 2,019,658	32,405 34,302	288,067 332,596	569,246 510,727	8,004,864 8,348,177
Allegany,			1,130	11,368	8,661	206,949	3,772	52,570	2,832	19,165	7,549	67,458
1889.....			512	3,811	6,513	132,750	3,900	71,769	1,573	14,813	5,086	60,111
Anne Arundel,			20	402	29,674	692,611	5,108	69,798	2,138	16,394	10,854	98,584
1889.....			20	25	24,561	510,088	2,097	30,106	239	1,736	6,257	68,204
Baltimore,			720	9,467	30,433	1,204,698	16,264	314,060	4,900	49,829	28,629	353,402
1889.....			365	3,190	33,825	1,262,435	13,401	292,540	6,863	75,936	26,369	458,828
Baltimore City,					5	200					10	350
1889.....												
Calvert,			6		10,848	211,334	865	7,664	148	941	6,581	50,170
1889.....			103	1,165	7,830	142,835	1,251	11,432	77	428	3,527	24,744
Caroline,			44		343	30,590	956	8,834	1,060	6,696	18,336	187,581
1889.....			96	703	21,363	393,055	740	8,698	295	2,001	19,617	289,437
Carroll,			133	12,543	31,983	911,379	11,762	262,458	5,269	54,879	40,077	579,333
1889.....			375	2,445	33,624	1,260,825	10,695	273,481	5,752	82,613	44,704	795,146
Cecil,			315	4,082	25,764	847,754	7,083	190,791	109	1,333	29,865	471,045
1889.....			21	265	23,965	831,298	8,687	232,484	69	966	28,312	542,383
Charles,			5	36	23,922	412,146	2,423	18,230	284	1,339	15,042	108,133
1889.....					19,900	280,974	1,864	19,280	415	2,639	8,579	82,597
Dorchester,			7	53	39,380	654,957	1,107	10,194	123	639	25,979	197,945
1889.....			12	200	27,551	367,931	877	9,669	135	908	16,952	210,132
Frederick,			206	2,328	52,002	1,774,256	5,051	94,267	4,013	42,592	83,707	1,418,542
1889.....			81	514	51,782	1,990,489	7,502	184,893	6,474	59,193	76,429	1,227,424
Garrett,			4,989	72,333	3,714	87,295	8,657	171,723	2,746	21,552	4,122	44,390
1889.....			5,466	77,781	3,290	93,294	10,999	230,414	930	8,139	2,562	30,427
Harford,			975	13,586	26,506	1,015,762	10,189	232,339	418	3,694	25,143	430,820
1889.....			292	32,952	33,800	907,690	11,105	270,434	208	2,032	30,071	363,295
Howard,			302	3,451	17,925	503,864	2,586	46,594	732	7,488	18,445	306,555
1889.....			21	1,018	18,377	628,550	3,604	66,250	1,979	22,222	17,628	301,046

Kent,	1879.....	.....	.....	17	68	29,937	89,005	1,388	19,503	.....	.....	37,581	556,947
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	31	169	27,731	788,958	1,205	18,257	.....	347	33,754	582,424
Montgomery,	1879.....	.....	.....	260	3,057	35,287	3,020,573	3,126	59,537	.....	17,109	35,673	615,702
1880.....	.....	.....	1	118	1,040	32,840	1,194,542	2,641	50,681	.....	45,051	30,237	480,240
Prince George's,	1879.....	.....	.....	125	1,764	28,897	656,888	2,798	37,395	.....	17,041	14,181	129,946
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	12	179	23,836	590,680	2,919	40,527	.....	12,222	8,250	74,229
Queen Anne's	1879.....	.....	.....	16	187	38,653	934,831	1,614	22,944	.....	1,575	41,223	558,353
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	10	51	34,639	729,795	715	22,944	.....	1,308	49,313	835,478
St. Mary's,	1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,388	360,756	1,356	11,387	.....	64	18,554	155,677
1880.....	.....	10	100	7	25	20,630	318,458	1,535	14,118	.....	171	12,444	133,696
Somerset,	1879.....	.....	.....	8	93	22,594	389,896	3,776	49,152	.....	51	230	83,812
1880.....	.....	7	100	1	10	19,108	255,340	3,149	39,191	.....	346	6,050	89,411
Talbot,	1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,053	691,919	794	12,257	.....	15	33,129	408,316
1880.....	.....	25	200	.....	.....	29,133	547,819	244	4,556	.....	15	33,289	603,671
Washington,	1879.....	.....	.....	183	1,506	31,910	1,069,802	2,874	52,497	.....	1,818	56,923	1,054,769
1880.....	.....	78	1,560	82	582	32,832	986,767	2,651	66,572	.....	17,926	55,648	978,513
Wicomico,	1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,214	447,519	1,363	10,641	.....	349	3,720	27,034
1880.....	.....	1	5	45	290	36,432	284,735	1,074	11,691	.....	68	2,008	20,565
Worcester,	1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,588	568,009	6,045	49,018	.....	242	5,821	41,438
1880.....	.....	3	60	.....	.....	42,294	448,024	6,340	63,576	.....	199	3,661	36,173

TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Grass Lands and the Production of Tobacco and Potatoes for 1889 and 1879.

COUNTIES.	GRASS LANDS.				SEED.		TOBACCO.		POTATOES.			
	HAY.		Tons Harvested.		Bushels of Clover.		Acres.		Irish.		Sweet.	
	Acres Mown.								Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Total,	1879.....	259,511	264,567	18,044	133	29	38,174	26,082,147	.....	1,495,017	4,231	320,590
	1880.....	372,626	494,157	11,258	3	10	20,274	12,556,838	24,987	1,749,656	4,924	408,549
Allegany,	1879.....	6,868	5,485	133	.....	.....	2	1,115	.....	59,304	9	658
	1880.....	8,485	10,076	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	37,182	1	48
Anne Arundel,	1879.....	1,831	2,113	6	.....	.....	6,271	4,441,010	.....	44,397	523	35,492
	1880.....	4,182	5,351	.....	.....	.....	3,750	2,105,736	1,481	90,048	1,483	100,096
Baltimore,	1879.....	37,772	41,032	478	.....	127	12	9,601	.....	240,899	127	5,437
	1880.....	51,126	68,855	62	.....	44	11	13,650	3,775	296,960	32	2,427
Baltimore City,	1879.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
	1880.....	562	721	2	.....	26	.....	.....	51	3,074	1	12
Calvert,	1879.....	239	238	.....	.....	.....	6,848	3,886,845	.....	4,306	88	3,810
	1880.....	1,139	1,064	11	.....	.....	3,683	1,781,690	91	3,353	18	772
Caroline,	1879.....	1,601	1,492	.....	.....	27	1	1,422	.....	16,468	444	30,571
	1880.....	4,799	6,076	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	22,461	272	22,636
Carroll,	1879.....	34,027	33,802	1,833	.....	396	162	137,171	.....	109,847	103	6,074
	1880.....	39,272	54,233	1,843	.....	570	60	55,000	2,147	171,886	48	3,865
Cecil,	1879.....	22,643	28,446	2,096	.....	140	43	59,036	.....	105,459	105	6,048
	1880.....	23,975	32,193	9	.....	.....	1	1,100	1,080	87,920	39	3,529
Charles,	1879.....	1,248	1,452	11	.....	9	7,913	5,145,509	.....	7,527	32	2,077
	1880.....	3,546	3,803	13	.....	.....	3,651	2,014,915	165	6,611	42	2,039
Dorchester,	1879.....	1,416	1,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,742	559	40,343
	1880.....	3,661	4,865	7	.....	15	429	.....	.....	28,696	402	34,111
Frederick,	1879.....	38,416	40,949	5,684	.....	483	162	370,840	.....	133,390	51	1,327
	1880.....	48,495	70,373	5,005	.....	612	.....	123,095	2,042	146,043	41	2,342

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Garrett,	16,269	8,759	26	50	4	1,927	1,101	101,637	2	100											
Harford,	27,307	33,684	198	144	52	68,085	1,101	63,587	68	3,727											
Howard,	21,548	21,431	813	148	154	164,250	1,752	91,907	7	604											
Kent,	24,330	34,886	9	16	208	138,930	1,657	149,828	32	2,677											
Montgomery,	11,176	11,494	184	9	115	91,680	1,657	78,693	25	2,104											
Prince George's,	20,766	23,205	144	11	756	104,685	1,657	104,685	69	3,500											
Queen Anne's,	6,410	6,341	378	5,809	1,053	806,036	476	16,734	69	4,640											
St. Mary's,	17,108	18,923	23	59	460	335,669	2,421	36,965	23	1,319											
Somerset,	27,436	34,111	330	10	9,637	6,575,246	1,365	155,083	30	2,514											
Talbot,	5,323	13,423	12	15	5,322	3,200,806	1,365	50,721	395	40,977											
Washington,	2,891	3,633	257	6	5,528	4,429,316	1,72	83,061	168	9,581											
Wicomico,	7,044	9,734	26	34	2,004	1,355	672	13,683	189	21,479											
Worcester,	1,044	1,117	214	34	5,528	2,460,116	1,72	21,021	34	3,157											
	2,841	3,427	165	8	2,004	1,355	672	11,861	38	3,002											
	2,600	2,705	202	1	2	1,355	672	59,048	344	33,238											
	6,513	9,111	62	1	2	1,355	672	49,217	443	36,866											
	3,260	3,017	558	1	2	1,355	672	24,960	142	14,392											
	7,743	10,041	404	28	5	7,050	354	33,413	95	8,169											
	23,655	23,885	4,263	267	5	7,050	354	85,484	81	6,782											
	25,871	30,450	2,576	449	3	1,388	1,442	85,349	25	1,894											
	237	249	37	8	1	1,388	1,442	28,331	333	38,461											
	1,681	2,153	37	8	1	1,388	1,442	16,675	277	25,425											
	358	409	38	2	1	265	246	37,944	310	33,942											
	3,202	4,399	38	2	1	265	246	38,912	358	35,591											

* Acres not given for 1879.

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the production of Broom Corn, Pulse, Peanuts, Market Garden Products, Sugar and Molasses for 1889 and 1879.

COUNTIES.	BROOM CORN.		PULSE.			PEANUTS.		Total Value of Market Garden Products Sold.	SUGAR AND MOLASSES.		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dry Canada Pease.	Cow-Pease.	Beans (Dry).	Acres.	Bushels.		MAPLE.		SORGHUM.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.				Pounds of Sugar.	Gallons of Molasses.	
Total,	1879. 1889.	40,472 3,368	7,726 3,812	860	4,650 1,435	3	121	\$ 873,968 1,057,116	176,076 152,284	2,043 1,021	19,837 4,372
Allegany,	1879. 1889.	389 400	..... 4	..... 14	366 106	.....	.....	5,339 8,766	2,683 500	199	102 300
Anne Arundel,	1879. 1889.	112	803 156	..... 40	44 1	.....	.....	24,067 426,246	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore,	1879. 1889.	5,741	77 1,406	..... 40	821 232	.....	.....	533,197 232,231	.....	.....	58
Baltimore City,	1879. 1889.	..... .....	..... 51	..... .....	..... 52	.....	.....	3,000 15,765	.....	.....	.....
Calvert,	1879. 1889.	16	7 941	..... 25	22 100	.....	.....	400.....	.....	.....	.....
Caroline,	1879. 1889.	2,485	392 53	..... 105	165 30	.....	.....	5,218 26,680	.....	.....	3,017 179
Carroll,	1879. 1889.	2,224 1,080	3,015 209	..... 150	446 38	.....	.....	1,770 3,527	18	.....	18
Cecil,	1879. 1889.	2 4,892	76 .....	..... .....	90 7	.....	.....	5,324 5,034	.....	.....	60
Charles,	1879. 1889.	..... .....	74 35	..... 5	127 54	.....	.....	580 85	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester,	1879. 1889.	252	454 65	..... 30	218 21	2	53	4,809 11,923	.....	8	205 1,113
Frederick,	1879. 1889.	9,255 880	10 .....	..... 40	182 212	.....	.....	13,505 2,672	.....	.....	.....
Garrett,	1879. 1889.	70	53 .....	..... .....	291 8	.....	.....	580 192	173,391 155,784	1,826 1,021	594 267

TABLE No. 7.—Showing the Orchard Products of Maryland for 1889.

COUNTIES.	APPLES.		APRICOTS.		CHERRIES.		PEACHES.		PEARS.		PLUMS AND PRUNES.	
	Bearing Trees.	Bushels.	Bearing Trees.	Bushels.	Bearing Trees.	Bushels.	Bearing Trees.	Bushels.	Bearing Trees.	Bushels.	Bearing Trees.	Bushels.
Total.....	1,297,229	1,410,413	912	101	34,541	12,575	6,113,287	803,019	274,543	60,292	13,865	2,350
Allegany.....	35,908	60,082	25	10	1,447	573	5,458	2,151	1,254	579	1,623	164
Anne Arundel.....	43,317	24,563	15	.....	1,503	287	578,768	74,176	7,907	2,080	227	15
Baltimore.....	152,957	214,825	151	2	8,215	3,555	35,082	2,766	28,098	13,471	843	43
Baltimore City.....	157	252	.....	.....	287	95	51	1	904	546	.....	.....
Calvert.....	8,718	8,059	.....	.....	26	10	191,786	38,187	71	35	.....	.....
Caroline.....	42,387	25,599	3	.....	240	23	670,828	163,078	5,920	1,343	401	105
Carroll.....	118,329	153,440	22	1	2,324	712	16,138	3,529	2,825	1,701	250	27
Cecil.....	33,947	12,364	3	.....	351	10	242,578	2,149	18,088	7,781	12	.....
Charles.....	13,131	11,800	10	50	257	157	11,072	4,380	582	299	147	41
Dorchester.....	65,892	32,465	26	.....	481	122	377,444	46,718	6,002	1,855	385	33
Frederick.....	142,763	248,640	79	11	2,974	1,783	32,678	15,502	4,336	3,813	450	30
Garrett.....	65,892	51,991	58	2	4,339	1,823	1,858	482	1,138	431	573	70
Harford.....	83,891	117,141	16	2	841	213	11,736	648	5,090	1,156	423	57
Howard.....	62,908	80,579	125	4	2,236	661	23,277	4,809	5,939	2,141	752	33
Kent.....	46,762	6,038	5	.....	1,506	230	1,758,005	83,265	135,947	14,463	477	.....
Montgomery.....	85,093	124,449	49	14	1,363	212	15,319	2,351	5,578	1,097	685	14
Prince George's.....	29,719	37,634	40	.....	226	66	46,077	27,221	3,552	848	29	9
Queen Anne's.....	20,766	8,207	.....	.....	80	10	1,287,496	177,068	18,887	4,071	.....	.....
St. Mary's.....	16,826	15,223	18	.....	921	571	69,333	6,540	4,829	2,168	38	9
Somerset.....	29,335	19,577	.....	.....	319	98	70,683	10,380	2,953	916	681	47
Talbot.....	31,971	9,746	19	.....	943	243	254,504	38,757	4,689	1,302	4,252	1,534
Washington.....	80,483	109,806	227	5	1,910	1,049	124,105	61,650	2,430	2,083	535	71
Wicomico.....	41,607	17,291	1	.....	210	33	194,652	29,911	2,618	409	99	.....
Worcester.....	44,980	20,642	20	.....	1,422	59	93,559	7,299	4,826	758	983	57

MORTGAGES.

According to the Census, every family in the State is regarded as occupying a farm or a home not on a farm, and as hiring such farm or home, or owning it free of incumbrance, or owning it subject to incumbrance. In the class last named, and in no other, account has been taken of the incumbrance, its rate of interest and object, and the value of the farm or home. Among the 202,179 families of the State there are 124,962, or 61.81 per cent. of the total, which hire their farms and homes, and 77,217, or 38.19 per cent., which own them. Of the families which own, 20,927, or 27.10 per cent., have farm or home incumbrance, and 56,290, or 72.90 per cent., are free of incumbrance. In 100 families, on the average, 61.81 hire their farms and homes, 10.35 own with incumbrance, and 27.84 own without incumbrance. The following table shows an apparent increase in farm tenancy from 30.95 per cent. in 1880 to 37.23 per cent. in 1890. The sources of the statistics for 1880 and 1890 are not the same, since the figures for 1880 represent farms and those for 1890 farm families, and any conclusions drawn from a comparison of these two years in this table may be somewhat erroneous:

TABLE No. 1.—SHOWING FARM PROPRIETORSHIP FOR 1880 AND 1890,
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of owned farms, 1880.	Number of farm-owning families, 1890.	Number of hired farms, 1880.	Number of farm-hiring families, 1890.	Percentage of owned farms, 1880.	Percentage of farm-owning families, 1890.	Percentage of hired farms, 1880.	Percentage of farm-hiring families, 1890.
The State.....	27,978	25,969	12,539	15,403	69.05	62.77	30.95	37.23
Allegany.....	572	505	216	297	72.59	70.93	27.41	29.07
Anne Arundel..	1,044	1,093	554	809	65.33	57.47	34.67	42.53
Baltimore.....	3,144	3,085	936	1,174	77.06	72.43	22.94	27.57
Baltimore City..	2	58	1	139	66.67	29.44	33.33	70.56
Calvert.....	550	515	332	485	62.36	51.50	37.64	48.50
Caroline.....	929	753	601	600	60.72	55.65	39.28	44.35
Carroll.....	2,615	2,372	582	873	81.77	73.10	18.23	26.90
Cecil.....	1,241	993	487	646	71.82	60.59	28.18	39.41
Charles.....	813	663	595	574	57.74	53.60	42.26	46.40
Dorchester.....	1,194	960	830	845	58.99	53.19	41.01	46.81
Frederick.....	2,778	2,471	936	1,121	74.80	68.79	25.20	31.21
Garrett.....	983	1,157	238	293	80.51	79.51	19.49	20.49
Harford.....	1,927	1,754	547	509	77.89	77.51	22.11	22.49
Howard.....	867	874	280	376	75.59	69.92	24.41	30.08
Kent.....	440	399	457	535	49.05	42.72	50.95	57.28
Montgomery...	1,394	1,496	397	478	77.83	75.79	22.17	24.21
Prince George's.	1,203	1,004	486	801	71.23	55.62	28.77	44.38
Queen Anne's...	686	555	593	719	53.64	43.56	46.36	56.44
St. Mary's.....	661	567	551	714	54.54	44.26	45.46	55.74
Somerset.....	990	988	447	422	68.89	70.07	31.11	29.93
Talbot.....	679	598	385	457	63.82	56.68	36.18	43.32
Washington....	1,350	1,293	663	783	67.06	63.28	32.94	37.72
Wicomico.....	1,060	985	641	852	62.32	53.62	37.68	46.38
Worcester.....	856	851	783	991	52.23	46.20	47.77	53.80

Table No. 2 shows the number and percentage of families occupying owned and hired and free and incumbered homes, by counties. The 160,807 home families are 79.54 per cent. of the families of the State, and are divided into several classes, as follows: Hiring families, 109,559, or 68.13 per cent. of the total number of home families; owning families, 51,248, or 31.87 per cent.; families owning free of incumbrance, 38,115, or 74.37 per cent. of the total number owning; families owning subject to incumbrance, 13,133, or 25.63 per cent. of the owning families. Of 100 home families, on the average, 68.13 hire their homes, 8.17 own with incumbrance, and 23.70 own without incumbrance.

TABLE No. 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED AND HIRED, AND FREE AND INCUMBERED HOMES, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate	OWNING.			Hiring.	Percentage of families owning and hiring.		Percentage of families owning free and incumbered of total owning families.		Percentage of families owning free and incumbered of total owning and hiring families.	
		Total.	Free.	Incumbered.		Owning.	Hiring.	Free.	Incumbered.	Free.	Incumbered.
The State	160,807	51,248	38,115	13,133	109,559	31.87	68.13	74.37	25.63	23.70	8.17
Allegheny	7,007	2,252	1,816	436	4,755	32.14	67.87	80.64	19.36	25.92	6.22
Anne Arundel	4,218	1,000	778	222	3,218	23.71	76.29	77.80	22.20	18.45	5.26
Baltimore	8,006	2,471	1,556	915	6,135	28.71	71.29	62.97	37.03	18.08	10.63
Baltimore City	86,457	22,531	17,039	5,492	63,926	26.06	73.94	75.62	24.38	19.71	6.35
Calvert	811	342	301	41	469	42.17	57.83	88.01	11.99	35.11	5.06
Caroline	1,413	541	413	128	872	38.29	61.71	76.34	23.66	29.33	9.06
Carroll	3,487	1,611	894	717	1,876	46.20	53.80	55.49	44.51	25.64	20.56
Cecil	3,530	1,285	857	428	2,245	36.40	63.60	66.69	33.31	24.28	12.12
Charles	1,471	461	335	66	1,010	31.34	68.66	85.68	14.32	26.85	4.49
Dorchester	3,165	1,432	1,157	275	1,733	45.24	54.76	80.80	19.20	36.55	8.69
Frederick	6,239	2,972	2,055	917	3,267	47.64	52.36	69.15	30.85	32.94	14.70
Garnett	1,134	457	342	115	677	40.30	59.70	74.84	25.16	30.16	10.14
Harford	3,341	1,390	876	514	1,951	41.60	58.40	63.02	36.98	26.22	15.38
Howard	1,582	444	297	147	1,138	28.07	71.93	66.89	33.11	18.78	9.29
Kent	2,439	975	767	208	1,464	39.98	60.02	78.67	21.33	31.45	8.53
Montgomery	2,959	1,173	854	319	1,786	39.64	60.36	72.81	27.19	28.86	10.78
Prince George's	2,712	868	632	236	1,844	32.01	67.99	72.81	27.19	23.31	8.70
Queen Anne's	2,220	876	749	127	1,344	39.46	60.54	85.50	14.50	33.74	5.72
St. Mary's	1,488	429	370	59	1,059	28.83	71.17	86.25	13.75	24.87	3.96
Somerset	3,280	1,784	1,643	141	1,496	54.39	45.61	92.10	7.90	50.09	4.30
Talbot	2,864	1,216	867	349	1,648	42.46	57.54	71.30	28.70	30.27	12.19
Washington	6,091	2,972	1,956	1,016	3,119	48.79	51.21	65.81	34.19	32.11	16.68
Wicomico	2,139	980	861	119	1,159	45.82	54.18	87.86	12.14	40.25	5.57
Worcester	2,154	786	640	146	1,368	36.49	63.51	81.42	18.58	29.71	6.78

Table No. 3 shows the number and percentage of families occupying owned and hired and free and incumbered farms, by counties. There are 41,372 farm families in Maryland, which is 20.46 per cent. of the total number of families. Of these, 25,969, or 62.77 per cent., own, and 15,403, or 37.23 per cent., hire, the farms cultivated by them, while of the owning families 7,794, or 30.01 per cent., have incumbrance on their farms, and 18,175, or 69.99 per cent., have no incumbrance. The average 100 farm families are composed of 37.23 that hire, 18.84 that own with incumbrance, and 43.93 that own without incumbrance.

TABLE No. 3.—SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED AND HIRED AND FREE AND INCUMBERED FARMS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate.	OWNING.			Hiring.			Percentage of Families Owning and Hiring.			Percentage of Families Owning Free and Incumbered of Total Owning Families.			Percentage of Families Owning Free and Incumbered of Total Owning and Hiring Families.		
		Total.	Free.	Incumbered.	Hiring.	Owning.	Hiring.	Free.	Incumbered.	Free.	Incumbered.	Free.	Incumbered.	Free.	Incumbered.	Free.
The State.....	41,372	25,969	18,175	7,794	15,463	62.77	37.23	69.99	30.01	43.93	18.84					
Allegany.....	712	505	401	104	297	70.93	29.07	79.41	20.59	56.32	14.61					
Anne Arundel.....	1,902	1,093	800	293	809	57.47	42.53	73.19	26.81	42.06	15.41					
Baltimore.....	4,259	3,085	2,199	886	1,174	72.43	27.57	71.28	28.72	51.63	20.80					
Baltimore City.....	197	58	54	4	139	29.44	70.56	93.10	6.90	27.41	2.03					
Calvert.....	1,000	515	410	105	485	51.50	48.50	79.61	20.39	41.00	10.50					
Caroline.....	1,255	753	520	233	600	55.05	44.95	69.06	30.94	38.43	17.22					
Carroll.....	3,245	2,372	1,580	792	873	73.10	26.90	66.61	33.39	48.69	24.41					
Cecil.....	1,639	993	588	405	646	60.59	39.41	59.21	40.79	35.88	24.71					
Charles.....	1,237	663	525	138	574	53.60	46.40	79.19	20.81	42.44	11.16					
Dorchester.....	1,805	960	789	171	845	53.19	46.81	82.19	17.81	43.71	9.48					
Frederick.....	3,392	2,471	1,571	900	1,121	68.79	31.21	63.58	36.42	43.74	25.05					
Garrett.....	1,430	1,137	866	271	293	79.51	20.49	76.17	23.83	60.56	18.95					
Harford.....	2,263	1,754	878	876	509	77.51	22.49	50.06	49.94	38.80	23.84					
Howard.....	1,250	874	576	298	376	69.92	30.08	65.90	34.10	46.08	23.84					
Keat.....	934	399	261	138	535	42.72	57.28	65.41	34.59	27.94	14.78					
Montgomery.....	1,974	1,496	1,057	439	478	75.79	24.21	70.66	29.34	53.55	22.24					
Prince George's.....	1,805	1,004	773	231	801	55.62	44.38	76.99	23.01	42.82	12.80					
Queen Anne's.....	1,274	555	385	170	719	43.56	56.44	69.37	30.63	30.22	13.34					
St. Mary's.....	1,281	567	435	132	714	44.26	55.74	76.72	23.28	33.96	10.30					
Somerset.....	1,410	988	747	241	423	70.07	29.93	75.61	24.39	52.98	17.09					
Talbot.....	1,035	598	355	243	457	56.08	43.92	59.36	40.64	33.65	23.03					
Washington.....	2,076	1,293	888	405	783	62.28	37.72	68.68	31.32	42.77	19.51					
Wicomico.....	1,837	985	810	145	852	53.62	46.38	85.28	14.72	7.89	7.89					
Worcester.....	1,842	851	677	174	991	46.20	53.80	79.55	20.45	36.75	9.45					

Table No. 4 shows the value of farms and homes occupied by owners and incumbered, and amount and percentage of incumbrance thereon, by counties. Liens amounting to \$25,059,276 incumber the 20,927 owned farms and homes of the State that are subject to incumbrance, \$12,753,827 of which is on 7,794 farms and \$12,305,449 on 13,133 homes. The value of the incumbered farms and homes is \$63,949,013—farms, \$33,135,792; homes, \$30,813,221. Ratios of debt to value: Farms and homes, 39.19 per cent.—farms, 38.49 per cent.; homes, 39.94 per cent.

TABLE No. 4.—SHOWING THE VALUE OF FARMS AND HOMES OCCUPIED BY OWNERS AND INCUMBERED, AND AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF INCUMBRANCE THEREON, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL.				FOR FARMS.				FOR HOMES.			
	Number of families owning incumbrance.	Value.	Incumbrance.	Percentage of incumbrance of value.	Number of families owning incumbrance.	Value.	Incumbrance.	Percentage of incumbrance of value.	Number of families owning incumbrance.	Value.	Incumbrance.	Percentage of incumbrance of value.
The State.....	20,927	\$63,949,013	\$25,059,276	39.19	7,794	\$33,135,792	\$12,753,827	38.49	13,133	\$30,813,221	\$12,305,449	39.94
Allegany.....	540	1,301,529	456,495	35.07	104	395,311	105,698	26.74	436	906,218	350,797	38.71
Anne Arundel.....	515	1,811,002	670,977	37.05	293	1,256,525	434,254	34.56	222	534,477	236,723	42.69
Baltimore.....	1,801	6,681,662	2,499,532	37.41	886	3,783,041	1,416,832	37.45	915	2,898,621	1,082,700	37.35
Baltimore City.....	5,496	12,490,091	5,496,021	44.01	4	22,000	8,600	39.09	5,492	12,468,091	5,488,021	44.02
Calvert.....	146	383,326	134,329	35.04	105	323,436	120,516	37.26	41	59,890	13,813	23.06
Caroline.....	361	1,104,815	352,497	31.91	233	703,864	235,240	33.42	128	400,951	117,257	29.24
Carroll.....	1,509	3,755,552	1,663,468	44.29	792	2,528,744	1,147,004	45.36	717	1,226,808	516,464	42.10
Cecil.....	833	2,735,866	1,114,076	40.72	405	1,719,637	713,028	41.46	428	1,016,229	401,048	39.46
Charles.....	204	539,649	183,415	33.99	138	410,092	138,888	33.87	66	129,557	44,527	34.37
Dorchester.....	446	1,044,447	360,117	34.48	171	494,176	189,742	38.40	275	550,271	179,375	30.96
Frederick.....	1,817	5,961,134	2,545,769	42.71	900	4,235,674	1,849,195	43.66	917	1,725,469	696,574	40.37
Garrett.....	386	838,262	319,438	38.11	271	652,195	248,805	38.15	115	186,066	70,633	37.96
Harford.....	1,390	4,817,583	1,891,278	39.26	879	3,589,760	1,495,582	39.46	514	1,027,823	395,036	38.50
Howard.....	445	2,129,113	727,300	34.16	298	1,536,581	563,258	36.66	147	592,532	164,042	27.68
Kent.....	346	1,536,351	690,170	44.92	138	1,115,354	509,016	45.64	208	420,997	181,154	43.03
Montgomery.....	758	3,661,567	1,176,593	32.13	439	2,559,611	839,574	32.80	319	1,101,956	337,019	30.58
Prince George's.....	467	2,321,328	664,405	28.61	231	1,300,675	327,227	25.16	236	1,021,253	337,178	33.02
Queen Anne's.....	297	1,546,657	618,759	40.01	170	1,045,239	439,246	42.02	127	501,418	179,513	35.80
St. Mary's.....	191	550,544	184,774	33.56	132	347,323	114,305	32.91	59	203,221	70,469	34.68
Somerset.....	282	744,966	298,990	36.11	241	568,149	198,578	34.95	141	176,817	70,412	39.82
Talbot.....	592	2,368,393	923,311	39.38	243	1,552,264	549,046	35.35	349	816,129	324,265	39.73
Washington.....	1,421	4,677,311	1,741,799	37.24	405	2,236,453	849,608	38.05	1,016	2,440,858	922,191	37.78
Wicomico.....	264	483,383	178,031	36.83	145	254,533	108,222	42.52	119	228,850	69,809	30.50
Worcester.....	320	463,882	197,132	42.50	174	305,154	132,363	43.35	146	158,728	64,769	40.81

Table No. 5 shows the value of homes occupied by owners and incumbered, and amount of incumbrance thereon, in Baltimore City, by wards. The Seventh Ward shows the greatest number of such families, though the value of the homes so incumbered is not so great as those of the Twelfth Ward; neither is the incumbrance so great as that of the latter. The Ninth Ward has the smallest number of such families, the value of the property incumbered and the amount of the incumbrance, however, being by no means the smallest.

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING THE VALUE OF HOMES OCCUPIED BY OWNERS AND INCUMBERED, AND AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF INCUMBRANCE THEREON, IN BALTIMORE, BY WARDS.

WARDS.	Number of families owning with incum- brance.	Value.	Incumbrance.	Percentage of incum- brance of value.
Total...	5,492	\$12,468,091	\$5,488,021	44.02
Ward 1.....	460	647,005	319,561	49.40
Ward 2.....	129	346,284	152,032	43.90
Ward 3.....	169	354,886	148,080	41.72
Ward 4.....	82	197,213	89,206	45.23
Ward 5.....	155	332,781	152,889	45.94
Ward 6.....	718	1,064,718	487,972	45.83
Ward 7.....	645	1,172,137	557,260	47.54
Ward 8.....	226	562,680	269,025	47.81
Ward 9.....	78	914,432	298,916	32.69
Ward 10.....	130	384,223	159,754	41.58
Ward 11.....	107	446,218	167,958	37.64
Ward 12.....	290	1,354,765	634,716	46.85
Ward 13.....	118	395,080	158,779	40.19
Ward 14.....	174	364,877	169,792	46.53
Ward 15.....	84	215,691	94,020	43.59
Ward 16.....	115	228,920	101,731	44.44
Ward 17.....	311	337,369	162,078	48.04
Ward 18.....	448	604,280	264,000	43.69
Ward 19.....	220	534,573	341,906	45.25
Ward 20.....	262	617,092	258,070	41.82
Ward 21.....	195	728,292	261,345	41.60
Ward 22.....	376	764,575	339,861	44.32

The chief rate of interest in this State is 6 per cent. This rate is paid on 79.20 per cent. of the farm incumbrance by 86.79 per cent. of the farm debtor families; on 78.97 per cent. of the home incumbrance by 87.49 per cent. of the home debtor families; in the three cities on 73.89 per cent.

of the home incumbrance by 84.07 per cent. of the families occupying owned and incumbered homes, and in Baltimore on 72.80 per cent. of the home debt by 84.87 per cent. of the home debtor families. These percentages are contained in the following table:

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED AND INCUMBERED FARMS AND HOMES, AND OF AMOUNT OF INCUMBRANCE THEREON, BY RATES OF INTEREST.

RATES OF INTEREST.	THE STATE.			
	FOR FARMS.		FOR HOMES.	
	For Number of Families.	For Amount.	For Number of Families.	For Amount.
Under 6 per cent.....	11.97	20.25	8.68	18.64
6 per cent.....	86.79	79.20	87.49	78.97
7 per cent.....	0.23	0.09	0.54	0.53
8 per cent.....	0.37	0.19	0.77	0.41
6 to 8 per cent, inclusive.....	87.63	79.68	89.57	80.52
Over 6 per cent.....	1.24	0.55	3.83	2.39
Over 8 per cent.....	0.40	0.07	1.75	0.84
Over 10 per cent.....	0.05	0.01	0.82	0.39
Over 12 per cent.....	0.05	0.01	0.18	0.09

Rates that are less than the principal State rate of 6 per cent. are paid by 11.97 per cent. of the farm debtor families on 20.25 per cent. of the farm debt; by 8.68 per cent. of the home debtor families on 18.64 per cent. of the home debt; in the three cities by 15.67 per cent. of the home debtor families on 26.01 per cent. of the home debt, and in Baltimore by 10.31 per cent. of the home debtor families on 24.55 per cent. of the home debt. In the State rates higher than 6 per cent. are paid by 1.24 per cent. of the farm debtor families on 0.55 per cent. of the farm debt; by 3.83 per cent. of the home debtor families on 2.39 per cent. of the home debt; in the three cities by 0.26 of 1 per cent. of the home debtor families on 0.10 of 1 per cent. of the home debt, and in Baltimore by 4.82 per cent. of the home debtor families on 2.65 per cent. of the home debt. The highest rate reported is 30 per cent., which is paid by 1 home family

on a debt of \$200. Under the usury laws of Maryland rates of interest have been permitted as high as the following by legislative acts in the years named: 1692, 6 per cent. for a loan of money, 8 per cent. for a loan of tobacco or other property; 1860, 6 per cent. on all contracts.

Table No. 6 gives a summary of the number of families occupying owned and incumbered farms and homes, and of the incumbrance thereon, by rates of interest. In this table rates of interest represented by mixed numbers are combined into groups; for instance, rates represented "1-2" per cent. include all rates greater than 1 per cent. and less than 2 per cent.

TABLE No. 6.—SHOWING THE SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED AND INCUMBERED FARMS AND HOMES, AND OF THE INCUMBRANCE THEREON, BY RATES OF INTEREST.

RATES OF INTEREST.	TOTAL.		FOR FARMS.		FOR HOMES.	
	Number of families.	Incum- brance.	Number of families.	Incum- brance.	Number of families.	Incum- brance.
The State.....	20,927	\$25,059,276	7,794	\$12,753,827	13,132	\$12,305,449
0 per cent.....	115	114,911	43	58,215	72	56,696
1-2 ".....	1	6,000	1	6,000	.....	.....
2 ".....	2	20,500	1	20,000	1	500
2-3 ".....	2	14,800	2	14,800	.....	.....
3 ".....	21	41,661	8	25,825	13	15,836
3-4 ".....	5	4,621	.....	.....	5	4,621
4 ".....	114	165,450	36	52,285	78	113,165
4-5 ".....	46	145,659	11	47,300	35	98,359
5 ".....	1,466	3,362,018	683	1,796,444	783	1,555,574
5-6 ".....	301	1,000,127	143	561,769	153	428,358
6 ".....	18,254	19,819,515	6,764	10,101,396	11,490	9,718,119
6-7 ".....	65	58,841	11	15,382	54	43,459
7 ".....	89	77,188	18	11,743	71	65,445
7-8 ".....	55	42,689	8	10,573	47	32,116
8 ".....	130	74,574	29	23,646	101	50,928
8-9 ".....	4	1,529	4	1,529	.....	.....
9 ".....	30	13,823	10	1,995	20	11,828
9-10 ".....	4	1,581	.....	.....	4	1,581
10 ".....	111	46,336	13	5,169	98	42,167
10-11 ".....	2	462	.....	.....	2	462
11 ".....	2	1,138	.....	.....	2	1,138
12 ".....	80	34,738	.....	.....	80	34,738
12-13 ".....	2	961	.....	.....	2	961
13 ".....	2	993	.....	.....	2	993
15 ".....	16	7,300	1	173	16	7,127
16 ".....	5	1,071	3	583	2	488
18 ".....	1	200	.....	.....	1	200
21 ".....	1	390	.....	.....	1	390
30 ".....	1	200	.....	.....	1	200

Table No. 7 shows that the average owned incumbered farm in the State is worth \$4,251, and home, \$2,346.

Home values in Baltimore often do not include land values, because the land on which a dwelling stands is commonly not owned by the owner of the dwelling; hence the ground-rent system of this city makes the values of owned homes generally include no more than dwelling values in these statistics, and it likewise diminishes the amount of incumbrances below what they would be under the system prevailing throughout the country, in which both dwelling and land are owned by the home owner. When it is remembered that a ground rent is essentially a mortgage, and that a large *proportion of the homes in Baltimore are so owned, a better idea may be formed from this table.

*It is impossible to ascertain the number of ground rents in Baltimore without a long search through the court records, and that could not be attempted for this report.

TABLE No. 7.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE AND AVERAGE VALUE, INCUMBRANCE, ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE AND ANNUAL RATE OF INTEREST FOR FARMS AND HOMES OCCUPIED BY OWNERS AND INCUMBERED, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Average value of Each Incumbered.			Average Incumbrance on Each.			Total Annual Interest Charge.			Average Annual Interest Charge on Each.			Average Annual Rate of Interest.		
	Total.	Farm.	Home.	Total.	Farm.	Home.	Total.	For farms.	For homes.	Total.	Farm.	Home.	Total.	For farms.	For homes.
The State.....	\$3,056	\$4,254	\$2,346	\$1,197	\$1,636	\$937	\$1,458,323	\$738,012	\$720,311	\$70	\$95	\$55	5.82	5.79	5.85
Allegheny.....	2,410	3,801	2,078	845	1,016	805	26,018	6,235	19,782	48	60	45	5.70	5.90	5.64
Anne Arundel..	3,517	4,288	2,498	1,303	1,482	1,066	39,866	25,649	14,217	77	88	64	5.94	5.91	6.01
Baltimore.....	3,710	4,270	3,168	1,388	1,539	1,183	144,786	81,261	63,525	80	92	69	5.79	5.74	5.87
Baltimore City..	2,273	5,300	2,270	1,000	2,150	999	319,838	479	319,359	58	120	58	5.82	5.57	5.82
Calvert.....	2,626	3,083	1,461	920	1,448	337	8,055	5,217	2,838	55	69	20	6.00	5.99	6.07
Caroline.....	3,060	3,021	3,132	976	1,010	916	20,838	13,893	7,055	58	59	55	5.91	5.87	6.00
Carroll.....	2,480	3,193	1,711	1,102	1,448	720	95,312	63,402	29,910	63	83	42	5.73	5.70	5.79
Cecil.....	3,284	4,246	2,374	1,337	1,761	937	64,834	41,046	23,688	78	101	55	5.81	5.76	5.91
Charles.....	2,645	2,972	1,963	839	1,006	675	11,165	8,324	2,841	55	60	43	6.09	5.99	6.38
Dorchester.....	2,342	2,890	2,001	807	1,110	620	22,276	11,466	10,810	50	67	39	6.19	6.04	6.34
Frederick.....	3,281	4,706	1,882	1,401	2,055	760	141,163	101,894	39,259	78	113	43	5.55	5.51	5.65
Garrett.....	2,172	2,407	1,618	828	918	614	17,480	13,309	4,171	45	49	33	5.47	5.35	5.91
Harford.....	3,466	4,326	2,000	1,361	1,707	770	112,300	88,658	23,642	81	101	46	5.94	5.93	5.98
Howard.....	4,785	5,156	4,031	1,634	1,890	1,116	42,520	32,706	9,814	96	110	67	5.85	5.81	5.98
Kent.....	4,440	8,082	2,024	1,995	3,680	871	41,301	30,421	10,880	19	220	52	5.98	5.98	6.01
Montgomery...	4,831	5,831	3,454	1,552	1,912	1,056	69,886	49,775	20,111	92	113	63	5.94	5.93	5.97
Prince George's..	4,972	5,631	4,327	1,423	1,417	1,429	39,692	19,103	20,589	85	87	87	5.97	5.84	6.11
Queen Anne's...	5,208	6,148	3,948	2,083	2,584	1,413	37,368	26,502	10,866	126	156	86	6.04	6.03	6.05
St. Mary's.....	2,882	2,631	3,444	967	866	1,194	10,624	6,880	3,735	56	52	63	5.75	6.03	5.30
Somerset.....	1,950	2,357	1,254	704	824	499	16,117	11,868	4,249	42	50	30	5.99	5.96	6.03
Talbot.....	4,001	6,388	2,338	1,560	2,465	929	55,625	35,726	19,899	94	147	57	6.02	5.96	6.14
Washington....	3,292	5,522	2,402	1,226	2,024	908	98,807	45,941	52,866	70	113	52	5.67	5.61	5.73
Wicomico.....	1,831	1,755	1,923	674	746	587	10,708	6,499	4,209	41	45	35	6.01	6.01	6.03
Worcester.....	1,450	1,754	1,087	616	761	444	11,814	7,928	3,886	37	46	27	5.99	5.99	6.00

Table No. 8 shows the real estate mortgage debt in force January 1, 1890, by counties, on acres and on lots. In this division, as a general rule, acres represent the farm lands, while lots indicate city, town and village property. Thus, in Baltimore city the entire mortgage debt of \$27,393,176 is on lots. It is noticeable from this table that in those counties in which are situated cities and numerous large towns the mortgage indebtedness on lots was large, while in the agricultural counties most of the debt was concentrated on acres.

TABLE No. 8.—SHOWING THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE DEBT IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	ON ACRES.	ON LOTS.
The State.....	\$64,517,803	\$27,828,999	\$36,748,804
Allegany.....	928,759	268,874	659,885
Anne Arundel	1,369,957	1,049,507	320,450
Baltimore	8,040,098	3,971,218	4,068,880
Baltimore City.....	27,393,176	.....	27,393,176
Calvert.....	176,290	171,140	5,150
Caroline.....	732,591	672,361	60,230
Carroll.....	2,574,205	2,191,449	182,756
Cecil	1,751,189	1,449,276	301,913
Charles.....	382,328	364,200	18,128
Dorchester.....	676,007	540,128	135,879
Frederick.....	3,842,474	3,104,018	738,456
Garrett.....	464,752	383,995	80,757
Harford	2,380,271	2,143,051	237,220
Howard	1,015,732	975,283	40,449
Kent.....	1,587,758	1,326,265	261,493
Montgomery.....	2,242,565	1,910,596	331,969
Prince George's	1,722,617	1,365,104	357,513
Queen Anne's	1,543,182	1,445,348	97,834
St. Mary's.....	315,441	307,507	7,934
Somerset	474,806	425,304	49,502
Talbot.....	1,592,087	1,314,577	277,510
Washington	2,538,979	1,732,646	806,333
Wicomico	516,978	368,648	148,330
Worcester ...	515,561	348,484	167,077

Table No. 9 shows the objects of mortgage indebtedness in Washington County. The Census Office selected 102 counties throughout the United States for the purpose of showing the objects of mortgage indebtedness, and in Maryland, Washington was the only county so selected. The investigation covered 2,416 mortgages, representing \$2,778,135, and the amount remaining unpaid January 1, 1890, was \$2,538,979. The objects for which the greatest

number of mortgages was placed, and for which the largest amount of money was raised, were purchase money and improvements. The variety of other objects present a range sufficiently wide to include almost all human needs. This table is accompanied by two smaller tables, one of which shows in detail the percentage of the number and the percentage of the amount for the various objects of indebtedness; the other shows the relation between owners of mortgages, the percentage owning one mortgage, together with the percentage of amount, the percentage of number and amount owning two mortgages, and so on.

TABLE No. 9.—SHOWING THE OBJECTS OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS AS DETERMINED BY PERSONAL INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

OBJECTS OF INDEBTEDNESS.	Number of Mortgages.	Original Amount.	Amount Unpaid Jan. 1. 1890.
The County.....	2,416	\$2,778,135	\$2,538,979
Purchase money.....	1,297	1,649,066	1,474,327
improvements.....	569	599,067	567,573
Farm and family expenses.....	90	77,944	76,250
Purchase money and improvements.....	59	66,880	61,803
Business.....	23	42,444	40,944
A security debt.....	36	39,479	31,578
Manufacturing.....	15	35,150	31,150
Undescribed debts.....	22	29,865	29,262
Family expenses.....	72	26,214	24,075
Mercantile business.....	21	20,500	20,000
Borrowed money.....	17	16,743	16,743
To buy more land.....	17	17,066	15,327
Farm stock.....	15	14,848	14,646
Lumber business.....	7	10,646	9,646
Purchase money and farm stock.....	3	9,458	9,458
Improvements and farm stock.....	3	8,509	8,500
To secure wards.....	5	8,220	8,220
Sickness.....	22	8,627	8,130
Improvements and farm and family expenses..	5	7,279	7,279
Land in Virginia or West Virginia.....	4	5,400	5,400
Speculation and investment.....	2	5,200	5,050
Grocery business.....	7	5,057	4,857
Livery business.....	4	4,750	4,750
Stock business.....	4	6,325	4,325
To indemnify indorser.....	5	5,033	4,251
Farm implements and machines.....	6	3,350	3,350
Grain business.....	1	2,500	2,500
To rebuild after a fire.....	2	2,200	2,200
Milling business.....	3	2,185	2,185
Meat business.....	5	2,252	2,052
Stock not on farm.....	9	2,226	1,886
Purchase money, improvements and business..	2	1,850	1,850
Coal business.....	1	1,600	1,600
Furniture business.....	1	1,250	1,250
Jewelry business.....	1	1,125	1,125
To releud.....	1	1,000	1,000
Tin and stove business.....	1	1,000	1,000
Carriage business.....	1	1,000	1,000
Education.....	3	950	950
Blacksmith's trade.....	1	1,000	775
Canal boat.....	1	750	750
Printing business.....	2	600	600
Attorneys' fees.....	5	585	585
Farm and family expenses and stock.....	2	561	561
Cigar business.....	1	512	512
Saw-mill.....	1	1,550	500
Stationery business.....	1	500	500
Undertaking business.....	1	500	500
Land in the West.....	1	500	500
Brickmaking.....	1	400	400
Boarding-house business.....	1	350	350
Forfeited bail.....	1	338	338
Huckster's business.....	1	400	300
Substitute in civil war.....	1	300	300
Bakery business.....	1	300	300
Rent.....	2	225	225
Shoe business.....	1	200	200
Funeral.....	2	200	200
Barber's trade.....	1	150	150
Travel.....	1	125	125
To keep a son out of jail.....	1	122	122
Saddlery business.....	1	100	25
Unknown.....	24	24,508	22,669

TABLE No. 10.—SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER AND ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED OBJECTS OF INDEBTEDNESS, AS DETERMINED BY PERSONAL INQUIRY, FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

OBJECTS OF INDEBTEDNESS.	For Number.	For Amount.
Total.....	100.00	100.00
Purchase money	54.60	60.18
Improvements.....	23.63	21.64
Purchase money and improvements (combined).....	2.43	2.41
Business	4.68	5.45
Farm machines, domestic animals and other personal property.	1.24	.74
Purchase money, improvements, business and personal property (combined) .....	.33	.71
Purchase money, improvements, business and personal property (combined with farm and family expenses).....	.29	.28
Farm and family expenses	7.91	4.08
All other objects.....	4.88	4.51
Total for purchase money and improvements (not combined with other objects).....	80.67	84.23
Total for purchase money, improvements and personal property (not combined with other objects).....	86.92	91.13

TABLE No. 11.—SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER AND ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, MADE TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF MORTGAGEES, IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

	For Number.	For Amount.
To mortgagees of one mortgage each....	33.78	37.23
To mortgagees of two mortgages each.....	11.42	10.94
To mortgagees of three to five mortgages each.....	20.32	18.54
To mortgagees of six to ten mortgages each.....	10.22	11.07
To mortgagees of eleven to twenty-five mortgages each	13.37	14.83
To mortgagees of over twenty-five mortgages each.....	10.89	7.39

The following tables show the number and amount of real estate mortgages made and number of acres and lots covered from 1880 to 1889, inclusive. The number and amount are not only given for the whole State, but also for each county and for Baltimore city separately. Baltimore city has, of course, the largest number of mortgages during this period, Baltimore county being second, and Calvert county having the smallest number of any:

TABLE No. 12.—SHOWING NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES MADE, 1880 TO 1889, AND NUMBER OF ACRES AND LOTS COVERED, BY YEARS AND BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.				NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.		NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.	Total.	On acres.	On lots.	Total.	On acres.	On lots.
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.									
THE STATE.....	89,020	\$117,574,453	31,545	\$45,609,354	57,475	\$71,965,099	3,145,306	2,716,365	428,931	85	53	32	72,544	53	32
1880.....	6,294	7,973,269	2,610	3,462,892	3,684	4,510,398	276,897	243,511	33,382	7	5	2	4,452	5	2
1881.....	7,207	10,091,183	2,925	4,305,811	4,280	5,785,372	308,454	271,377	37,077	10	7	3	5,178	7	3
1882.....	7,536	9,957,695	2,879	4,082,869	4,657	5,874,826	295,976	258,894	37,082	6	5	1	5,861	5	1
1883.....	8,286	11,357,976	3,108	4,800,313	5,178	6,557,663	309,523	264,017	45,506	11	5	6	6,494	5	6
1884.....	8,854	12,542,122	3,090	4,830,599	5,764	7,711,523	292,485	251,066	41,419	7	4	2	7,456	4	2
1885.....	9,638	12,682,411	3,351	4,938,675	6,267	7,743,736	337,292	289,073	48,219	11	7	4	8,378	7	4
1886.....	9,453	12,383,005	3,347	4,642,292	6,106	7,750,713	320,904	274,046	46,858	5	4	1	7,754	4	1
1887.....	10,615	13,974,162	3,473	5,063,083	7,142	8,910,179	331,351	286,553	44,398	8	6	2	8,967	6	2
1888.....	10,383	13,241,713	3,182	4,655,554	7,201	8,586,159	301,056	258,959	42,497	6	2	4	8,629	2	4
1889.....	10,754	13,370,926	3,560	4,836,336	7,194	8,534,530	371,368	318,879	52,489	17	10	7	9,375	10	7

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.				NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.		On Acres		On Lots.		Total.		Estimated.			Total.	On acres.	On lots.
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.					
ALLEGANY.....	1,851	\$1,798,319	328	\$473,172	1,523	\$1,316,147	44,599	36,711	7,888	1,890	4	.....	4
1880.....	95	89,442	52	20,047	73	69,395	3,152	1,792	1,360	88	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	164	213,113	41	61,150	123	131,963	9,295	8,343	952	106	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	179	186,902	27	38,447	152	148,455	2,789	1,973	816	280	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	190	201,861	50	83,071	140	118,790	6,656	4,480	2,176	176	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	180	180,968	32	45,070	148	135,798	3,403	3,403	.....	182	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	218	250,896	52	103,990	166	146,906	5,590	3,822	1,768	244	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	186	178,307	21	21,489	165	156,818	3,001	3,001	.....	181	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	133	98,315	15	20,170	118	75,145	2,316	2,316	.....	125	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	153	105,325	13	23,000	140	82,325	1,881	1,881	.....	144	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	353	284,190	55	56,738	298	227,452	6,516	5,700	816	354	4	.....	4
ANNE ARUNDEL	2,027	2,358,169	1,212	1,680,124	815	678,035	145,774	133,109	12,665	999	9	4	5	
1880.....	170	192,960	84	130,292	86	62,668	10,767	9,774	903	94	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	227	226,037	121	148,085	106	77,952	16,005	15,208	497	112	3	1	2	
1882.....	193	175,344	111	116,374	82	58,970	12,152	11,407	745	106	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	196	199,859	118	146,652	78	53,207	14,220	13,102	1,118	87	1	1	.....
1884.....	221	247,209	123	172,659	98	74,550	15,009	13,395	1,614	125	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	185	238,620	102	182,982	83	55,638	13,322	11,832	1,490	106	3	1	2	
1886.....	196	229,621	128	161,210	68	68,411	14,961	13,471	1,490	74	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	226	238,288	148	158,446	78	79,842	15,188	13,946	1,242	110	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	223	283,247	154	234,138	69	49,109	18,390	16,652	1,738	100	2	1	1	
1889.....	190	326,894	123	229,296	67	97,688	15,760	14,022	1,738	88	.....	.....	.....

MORTGAGES.

59

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.				NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.	
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.	Total.		On acres.	On lots.
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.							
BALTIMORE	9,056	\$15,212,952	3,245	\$6,652,088	5,811	\$8,560,864	207,359	188,736	18,623	8,212	4	2	2
1880.....	702	1,157,735	286	566,603	416	591,132	18,625	17,561	1,064	602	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	706	1,343,150	283	667,397	423	675,753	19,277	18,146	1,131	540	.....	1	1
1882.....	800	1,310,136	303	604,031	497	706,105	19,165	17,901	1,264	683	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	869	1,439,448	318	540,047	551	899,401	18,997	17,401	1,596	792	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	879	1,644,068	318	632,032	561	1,012,016	21,363	19,700	1,663	863	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	993	1,708,897	324	761,585	669	947,312	19,766	18,369	1,397	1,053	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	1,141	1,907,548	332	632,639	809	1,275,909	20,482	18,021	2,461	1,121	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	1,330	2,101,663	382	798,621	948	1,363,042	26,029	22,637	3,392	1,323	.....	1	1
1888.....	896	1,513,928	383	867,427	513	646,501	25,345	22,153	3,192	689	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	740	1,086,379	316	582,286	424	504,063	18,310	16,847	1,463	486	.....	.....	.....
BALTO. CITY...	38,845	53,441,382	.....	.....	38,845	53,441,382	.....	.....	.....	48,238	6	.....	6
1880.....	2,382	3,285,706	.....	.....	2,382	3,285,706	.....	.....	.....	2,803	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	2,785	4,261,243	.....	.....	2,785	4,261,243	.....	.....	.....	3,344	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	3,009	4,250,484	.....	.....	3,009	4,250,484	.....	.....	.....	3,787	1	.....	1
1883.....	3,458	4,757,310	.....	.....	3,458	4,757,310	.....	.....	.....	4,290	1	.....	1
1884.....	3,927	5,725,747	.....	.....	3,927	5,725,747	.....	.....	.....	4,844	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	4,274	5,774,963	.....	.....	4,274	5,774,963	.....	.....	.....	5,691	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	3,978	5,441,881	.....	.....	3,978	5,441,881	.....	.....	.....	5,085	1	.....	1
1887.....	4,737	6,466,593	.....	.....	4,737	6,466,593	.....	.....	.....	5,703	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	5,280	6,852,428	.....	.....	5,280	6,852,428	.....	.....	.....	6,205	2	.....	2
1889.....	5,015	6,625,027	.....	.....	5,015	6,625,027	.....	.....	.....	6,486	1	.....	1

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.					NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.			NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.		On Acres.		* On Lots.	Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.		*Total.	On lots.	
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.							Amount.
CALVERT.....	353	\$274,010	326	\$262,087	27	\$11,923	47,643	40,691	6,912	1	1	.....
1880.....	10	11,697	9	8,847	1	2,850	1,656	1,195	461	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	18	19,661	17	19,161	1	500	3,258	2,797	461	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	29	18,678	27	17,462	2	1,216	3,482	3,021	461	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	47	44,458	43	42,939	4	1,519	6,845	5,463	1,382	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	30	18,375	29	18,275	1	100	3,247	2,479	768	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	28	30,146	26	29,496	2	650	3,625	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	55	42,427	52	41,957	3	470	7,836	6,761	1,075	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	38	23,409	34	21,837	4	1,572	4,891	3,816	1,075	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	40	28,049	35	26,078	5	1,971	4,357	3,589	768	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	58	37,110	54	36,035	4	1,075	8,406	7,945	461	.....	.....	.....
CAROLINE.....	1,353	1,214,164	1,144	1,100,488	209	113,676	109,042	109,042	.....	5	4	1
1880.....	133	117,635	116	105,983	17	11,652	11,813	11,813	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	93	103,747	79	93,452	14	10,295	8,778	8,778	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	121	91,701	104	84,108	17	7,593	9,502	9,502	.....	1	1	.....
1883.....	134	124,484	120	116,176	14	8,308	11,166	11,166	.....	1	1	.....
1884.....	124	124,615	111	116,148	13	8,467	10,363	10,363	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	146	129,188	124	120,116	22	9,072	11,495	11,495	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	155	114,920	133	104,067	22	10,853	11,974	11,974	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	144	145,709	113	128,209	31	17,500	10,382	10,382	.....	1	1	.....
1888.....	156	134,957	129	122,671	27	12,286	12,325	12,325	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	147	127,208	115	109,558	32	17,650	11,244	11,244	.....	2	2	.....

(n) Second Mortgage.

MORTGAGES.

61

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.					NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.				NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.	
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.			
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.						
											Total.	On acres.	On lots.
CARROLL	3,532	\$3,860,518	3,082	\$3,520,443	450	\$331,075	178,908	154,432	24,536	549	1	1
1880.....	304	267,932	269	248,231	35	19,701	14,249	12,492	1,757	44	.....	.....
1881.....	321	364,352	286	341,655	35	22,697	17,309	15,552	1,757	38	.....	.....
1882.....	298	339,840	253	305,115	45	34,725	15,477	13,252	2,225	52	.....	.....
1883.....	334	373,337	286	331,037	48	42,300	16,263	13,276	2,987	60	1	.....
1884.....	312	385,417	274	355,691	38	29,726	17,486	15,554	1,932	42	.....	.....
1885.....	306	402,429	358	438,361	38	24,059	21,288	17,716	3,572	21	45	.....
1886.....	305	440,302	352	410,908	43	29,394	29,594	17,783	2,811	46	.....	.....
1887.....	439	469,963	377	413,566	62	56,397	29,970	18,335	2,635	84	.....	.....
1888.....	354	377,652	301	337,730	53	39,262	16,278	14,580	1,698	63	.....	.....
1889.....	379	379,903	326	347,089	53	32,814	19,654	15,862	3,162	75	.....	.....
CECIL.....	2,147	2,912,506	1,459	2,363,243	688	549,263	110,852	105,265	5,587	800	1	1
1880.....	173	218,373	136	186,798	37	31,575	10,066	9,515	551	38	.....	.....
1881.....	211	322,267	164	280,861	47	41,406	15,960	15,252	708	56	.....	.....
1882.....	192	287,283	123	222,293	69	64,990	8,900	8,585	315	85	.....	.....
1883.....	195	332,182	143	189,579	52	42,663	11,152	10,837	315	63	.....	.....
1884.....	240	484,979	171	424,318	69	60,661	14,662	13,718	944	79	.....	.....
1885.....	227	273,168	154	216,875	73	56,293	10,530	10,284	236	81	.....	.....
1886.....	245	274,967	144	178,861	101	69,106	8,077	7,369	708	116	.....	.....
1887.....	233	326,555	146	269,063	87	57,492	12,645	11,858	787	103	1	1
1888.....	205	251,374	127	182,156	78	69,218	9,221	8,985	236	89	.....	.....
1889.....	226	268,358	151	212,439	75	55,919	9,649	8,862	787	90	.....	.....

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.				NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.				
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Total.		Stated.			Esti- mated.		Total.		
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.	5		4	1			
CHARLES	613	\$564,411	576	\$539,291	37	\$25,120	108,495	86,359	22,136	40	5	4	1			
1880.....	44	36,116	43	36,016	1	100	7,323	5,727	1,596	1	1	1	.....		
1881.....	51	44,794	50	44,294	1	500	10,272	8,477	1,795	1	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	46	33,738	45	32,698	1	1,040	9,163	7,169	1,994	1	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	61	51,191	58	47,966	3	3,225	10,497	7,107	3,390	3	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	64	86,847	62	85,197	2	1,650	10,969	7,579	3,390	3	1	.....	1		
1885.....	85	70,925	82	68,604	3	2,321	15,741	11,952	3,789	3	1	1	.....		
1886.....	71	77,648	71	77,648	4	241	12,757	10,763	1,994	4	2	2	.....		
1887.....	64	50,826	59	43,337	5	7,489	10,340	8,545	1,795	6	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	45	35,906	41	35,374	4	532	8,807	8,209	598	4	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	78	76,179	65	68,157	13	8,022	12,626	10,831	1,795	14	.....	.....	.....
DORCHESTER...	1,809	1,261,151	1,168	947,908	641	313,243	149,464	100,505	48,959	700	5	3	2			
1880.....	118	67,478	95	58,084	23	9,394	10,969	7,213	3,756	23	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	156	129,390	100	103,919	56	25,471	11,879	6,698	5,181	57	1	1	.....		
1882.....	150	149,117	81	103,503	69	45,614	11,579	8,859	2,720	78	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	177	125,382	116	93,120	61	32,262	13,970	9,566	4,404	62	2	1	1			
1884.....	181	104,979	98	70,586	83	34,393	10,930	6,656	4,274	87	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	219	149,730	142	118,680	77	31,040	17,469	11,123	6,346	84	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	212	127,392	136	99,436	76	27,956	16,680	10,074	6,606	99	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	159	123,998	116	101,393	43	22,605	16,457	11,335	4,922	44	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	203	139,948	126	93,197	77	46,751	16,864	11,683	5,181	82	1	.....	1		
1889.....	234	143,747	158	105,990	76	37,757	22,667	17,098	5,569	84	1	1	.....		

MORTGAGES.

63

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.				NUMBER OF LOTS MORTGAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.	
	Total.			On Acres.			On Lots.			Total.		On lots.	
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.				
FREDERICK	4,614	\$6,664,642	2,904	\$5,202,066	1,710	\$1,462,576	248,772	219,637	29,135	1,941	2	2	.....
1880.....	410	561,178	260	434,909	150	126,269	22,590	21,630	960	164	1	1	.....
1881.....	456	688,376	300	571,547	156	116,829	26,870	24,602	2,268	176	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	438	730,295	258	570,230	180	160,065	24,449	23,053	1,396	229	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	430	639,246	252	519,110	178	150,136	22,993	21,685	1,308	207	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	444	729,306	265	563,836	179	165,670	23,804	21,187	2,617	196	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	441	559,077	251	389,779	190	169,298	19,691	17,249	2,442	212	1	1	.....
1886.....	505	691,752	302	512,261	203	179,491	24,285	20,709	3,576	219	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	486	699,105	330	568,734	156	130,371	23,529	23,044	4,885	176	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	500	724,788	342	589,619	158	135,169	27,414	22,267	5,147	177	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	504	611,319	344	482,041	160	129,278	28,147	23,611	4,536	185	.....	.....	.....
GARRETT.....	1,020	779,772	752	602,069	268	177,673	145,635	138,122	7,513	379	6	5	1
1880.....	70	44,262	52	33,580	18	10,682	22,580	21,809	771	27	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	74	51,201	56	42,255	15	8,946	8,478	8,093	385	17	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	97	102,696	77	86,501	20	16,195	26,413	25,450	963	25	1	1	.....
1883.....	85	68,210	48	43,815	37	24,395	6,469	6,084	385	54	1	1	.....
1884.....	107	86,611	68	60,578	39	26,033	10,127	9,549	578	49	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	100	65,979	74	53,691	26	12,288	9,702	9,317	385	40	1	.....	1
1886.....	115	88,404	93	68,566	22	19,898	11,111	10,340	771	35	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	112	87,856	90	72,214	22	15,642	11,532	10,376	1,156	31	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	110	89,994	73	61,793	37	28,201	10,754	9,791	963	59	1	1	.....
1889.....	150	94,499	118	79,106	32	15,393	28,469	27,313	1,156	42	2	2	.....

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.			NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.			
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.						
HARFORD.....	3,564	\$3,968,846	3,065	\$3,575,362	559	\$893,504	212,724	190,644	22,080	665	8	1
1880.....	264	259,532	230	243,005	34	16,527	16,902	15,541	1,361	40	3	1
1881.....	352	362,363	303	329,763	49	32,800	23,694	21,425	2,269	58	.....	.....
1882.....	352	372,801	325	333,293	27	19,008	22,733	20,994	1,739	39	1	.....
1883.....	347	406,179	297	424,448	50	41,731	22,342	19,771	2,571	60	1	.....
1884.....	349	392,012	297	361,204	52	30,808	17,792	15,070	2,722	55	.....	.....
1885.....	413	446,399	335	395,843	78	50,556	22,688	19,966	2,722	103	3	.....
1886.....	389	462,681	318	403,263	71	57,418	24,117	22,529	1,588	84	.....	.....
1887.....	389	359,886	315	316,334	74	43,552	18,378	16,336	2,042	79	.....	.....
1888.....	323	399,700	266	350,733	57	48,967	18,566	15,982	2,571	62	.....	.....
1889.....	386	447,113	319	394,976	67	52,137	23,525	23,030	2,495	85	.....	.....
HOWARD.....	1,175	1,683,391	1,045	1,575,801	130	107,590	90,314	80,808	9,506	193	.....	.....
1880.....	104	113,663	84	96,830	20	16,833	7,813	7,254	559	28	.....	.....
1881.....	114	180,478	96	159,417	18	21,061	9,260	8,514	746	51	.....	.....
1882.....	110	161,783	97	151,683	13	10,100	8,779	7,940	839	19	.....	.....
1883.....	102	146,608	94	142,113	8	4,495	7,947	6,829	1,118	8	.....	.....
1884.....	143	277,176	134	266,976	9	10,200	10,087	8,969	1,118	11	.....	.....
1885.....	102	163,355	94	159,155	8	4,200	7,969	6,851	1,118	10	.....	.....
1886.....	138	172,200	121	159,615	17	12,585	10,078	8,866	1,212	19	.....	.....
1887.....	116	156,126	103	142,476	13	13,650	10,361	9,429	932	14	.....	.....
1888.....	119	137,363	107	131,728	12	5,635	8,330	7,398	932	22	.....	.....
1889.....	127	174,639	115	165,808	12	8,831	9,690	8,758	932	11	.....	.....

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.					
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.								
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.							
									Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.		
KENT	1,445	\$2,788,987	872	\$2,215,216	573	\$573,771	145,503	131,840	13,663	615	3	3	.....
1880	120	217,292	72	177,276	48	40,016	13,505	12,795	710	51	.....	.....	.....
1881	115	253,762	72	213,748	43	40,014	14,797	13,377	1,420	47	1	1	.....
1882	141	220,349	82	154,131	59	66,218	11,468	10,226	1,242	64	.....	.....	.....
1883	200	410,333	121	319,449	79	90,944	18,561	16,964	1,597	86	.....	.....	.....
1884	101	199,990	54	159,055	47	40,935	8,147	6,905	1,242	50	.....	.....	.....
1885	177	334,536	105	277,218	72	57,318	16,982	15,030	1,952	74	.....	.....	.....
1886	147	307,350	97	246,135	50	61,195	15,129	14,242	887	56	.....	.....	.....
1887	159	296,745	98	224,987	61	71,758	16,218	14,444	1,774	68	.....	.....	.....
1888	68	126,735	40	101,550	28	25,205	6,678	6,146	532	28	.....	.....	.....
1889	217	421,815	131	341,647	86	80,168	24,018	21,711	2,307	91	2	2	.....
MONTGOMERY ..	2,404	3,265,764	1,887	2,835,764	517	430,000	198,074	170,094	27,980	1,007	1	.....	1
1880	143	160,041	124	144,351	19	15,690	15,354	13,870	1,484	24	.....	.....	.....
1881	173	311,085	156	199,368	17	14,717	17,740	15,090	2,650	18	.....	.....	.....
1882	188	230,389	166	207,587	22	12,802	17,259	14,398	2,861	28	.....	.....	.....
1883	181	306,423	168	294,943	13	11,480	16,413	13,763	2,650	13	.....	.....	.....
1884	226	275,027	203	263,238	23	11,789	21,814	19,376	2,438	37	.....	.....	.....
1885	255	301,056	229	280,536	26	23,460	25,949	21,816	4,133	63	.....	.....	.....
1886	255	339,073	200	298,653	55	40,420	21,039	18,727	2,352	104	.....	.....	.....
1887	339	565,463	217	489,579	122	75,824	22,070	19,103	2,967	189	.....	.....	.....
1888	300	359,849	209	279,571	91	80,278	19,900	16,509	3,391	155	.....	.....	.....
1889	344	521,418	215	377,878	129	143,540	20,516	17,442	3,074	376	1	.....	1

(a) Second Mortgage.

TABLE NO. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.			NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.			On Acres.			On Lots.				Total.	On acres, lots.	
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.					
Pr. GEORGE'S...	1,729	\$2,591,639	1,214	\$2,089,118	515	\$501,921	158,198	143,810	14,358	1,420	2	1	1
1880.....	120	146,461	103	133,633	17	12,798	13,545	11,801	1,744	84	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	154	213,438	124	192,072	30	21,366	17,404	16,196	1,208	42	1	1	.....
1882.....	145	216,579	110	179,774	35	36,805	15,934	14,726	1,208	47	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	150	244,087	115	222,957	35	21,130	15,267	14,506	671	52	1	.....	1
1884.....	146	241,306	102	212,101	44	29,205	13,148	12,343	805	323	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	144	225,302	112	198,352	32	26,950	16,690	14,677	2,013	51	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	191	265,551	142	217,863	49	47,658	14,184	14,184	2,415	89	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	245	350,850	151	276,878	94	73,972	18,899	18,094	805	333	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	192	318,456	105	199,394	87	118,862	13,618	11,605	2,013	149	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	242	339,009	150	255,824	92	113,175	17,094	15,618	1,476	250	.....	.....	.....
QUEEN ANNE'S...	1,287	2,451,714	1,065	2,249,814	222	181,900	171,001	150,089	20,912	244	2	2	.....
1880.....	102	170,103	87	162,021	15	8,082	13,319	12,307	1,012	15	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	145	210,161	113	192,454	32	17,707	17,739	15,884	1,855	35	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	112	189,821	89	175,784	23	14,037	15,926	13,306	2,530	24	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	137	238,439	120	224,161	17	14,278	17,343	13,970	3,373	23	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	98	205,910	82	191,573	16	14,337	13,627	11,772	1,855	16	1	1	.....
1885.....	182	461,176	156	423,732	26	37,444	30,056	27,189	2,867	31	1	1	.....
1886.....	157	334,177	136	320,243	21	14,934	21,776	19,584	2,192	21	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	117	233,216	99	217,122	18	16,094	15,244	13,895	1,349	20	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	115	211,325	86	182,024	29	29,301	12,701	11,183	1,518	33	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	122	197,386	97	181,700	25	15,686	13,270	10,909	2,361	26	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.			NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.		Total.	On acres.	On lots.
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.							
ST. MARY'S.....	493	\$606,489	409	\$585,547	24	\$20,942	99,806	91,921	7,945	21	1	.....
1880.....	30	47,415	30	47,415	.....	.....	7,111	6,430	681	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	57	82,626	53	77,626	4	5,000	12,129	11,448	681	2	.....	.....
1882.....	52	67,802	50	65,602	2	2,200	10,432	9,297	1,135	2	.....	.....
1883.....	65	50,281	62	49,311	3	970	10,889	9,527	1,362	3	.....	.....
1884.....	48	63,616	47	63,106	1	450	9,761	8,626	1,135	1	.....	.....
1885.....	64	53,424	56	47,968	8	5,456	11,505	11,278	227	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	50	54,146	49	52,646	1	1,500	9,574	8,666	908	(a)	.....	.....
1887.....	46	45,089	46	45,089	.....	.....	7,224	7,224	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	46	109,912	43	105,996	3	3,916	11,501	10,820	681	3	.....	.....
1889.....	35	32,178	33	30,728	2	1,450	9,740	8,605	1,135	2	1	.....
NOMERSET.....	1,264	777,705	1,036	680,303	228	97,402	76,387	47,833	28,554	212	4	3 1	
1880.....	84	58,557	72	51,271	12	7,286	8,516	6,580	1,936	7	.....	.....
1881.....	104	69,811	90	62,115	14	7,696	7,179	4,517	2,662	10	.....	.....
1882.....	109	57,851	92	50,601	17	7,250	5,335	3,146	3,146	13	2	.....
1883.....	126	77,853	104	72,801	22	5,052	6,547	3,885	2,662	19	.....	.....
1884.....	163	108,360	128	94,806	35	13,554	7,017	4,194	2,835	31	2	1	
1885.....	150	90,197	118	73,992	32	14,205	8,098	4,872	3,226	33	.....	.....
1886.....	137	91,142	112	79,185	25	11,957	9,588	6,200	3,388	22	.....	.....
1887.....	115	60,056	90	48,692	25	11,364	6,852	4,432	2,420	20	.....	.....
1888.....	120	73,549	98	63,382	22	10,167	7,397	5,049	2,258	23	.....	.....
1889.....	156	90,329	132	81,458	24	8,871	9,948	5,915	4,033	25	.....	.....

(a) Second Mortgage.

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.			NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.			On Acres.			On Lots.				Total.		
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.	On Total.	On acres, lots.
TALBOT.....	2,161	\$83,006,091	1,346	\$2,441,272	815	\$564,819			108,397	133,296	29,101	7	5
1880.....	205	235,340	131	193,377	74	41,963			17,266	13,033	4,233	1	1
1881.....	192	221,766	119	174,576	73	47,190			14,146	11,236	2,910	1	1
1882.....	204	259,335	139	213,421	65	45,914			15,626	12,848	2,778	65	
1883.....	202	308,531	140	247,823	62	50,708			19,987	17,311	2,676	64	
1884.....	270	362,034	167	292,147	103	69,887			18,137	15,359	2,778	108	
1885.....	198	238,772	124	177,672	74	61,109			15,029	13,142	1,587	76	1
1886.....	245	330,804	138	259,565	107	71,229			16,969	14,059	2,910	106	
1887.....	251	346,906	147	266,855	104	80,051			16,906	13,864	3,042	108	1
1888.....	214	321,600	131	265,809	83	55,791			18,737	16,356	2,381	83	
1889.....	180	290,913	110	250,027	70	40,886			15,594	11,758	3,836	80	1
WASHINGTON...	4,135	4,527,228	2,000	2,884,162	2,135	1,643,066			174,060	169,535	4,525	2,500	
1880.....	351	401,258	196	265,976	155	105,282			19,228	18,357	871	175	
1881.....	404	441,010	203	276,358	201	164,652			18,051	17,529	522	216	
1882.....	423	393,028	207	244,262	216	148,766			15,724	15,550	174	229	
1883.....	418	591,529	203	433,193	215	158,336			19,328	18,806	522	302	
1884.....	382	431,750	182	270,611	200	161,139			15,196	14,674	522	229	
1885.....	436	506,716	261	301,440	235	205,276			18,310	17,875	435	288	
1886.....	242	270,312	110	171,573	132	98,739			9,236	8,975	261	154	
1887.....	436	485,705	221	307,776	215	177,929			21,477	21,303	174	241	
1888.....	490	471,843	232	278,702	258	193,141			18,412	17,890	522	316	
1889.....	552	534,077	245	304,271	308	229,806			19,098	18,576	522	350	

MORTGAGES.

69

TABLE No. 12.—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.						NUMBER OF ACRES MORTGAGED.			NUMBER OF LOTS MORT- GAGED.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Total.	Stated.	Esti- mated.		Total.	On acres.	
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.							
WICOMICO	996	\$790,122	721	\$587,363	275	\$202,759	74,620	49,600	25,020	279	2	1	1
1880.....	63	62,224	53	55,848	10	6,376	5,529	3,664	1,865	9	1	1	.....
1881.....	52	29,109	39	23,522	13	5,587	2,655	1,887	768	16	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	68	75,378	55	66,742	13	8,636	7,674	5,040	2,634	14	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	83	65,907	64	55,471	19	10,436	7,131	4,936	2,195	20	1	.....	1
1884.....	110	74,678	83	69,337	27	14,341	9,655	6,751	2,904	31	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	95	75,442	79	63,888	16	11,554	8,949	6,096	2,853	14	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	93	68,324	71	58,198	22	10,126	6,238	4,043	2,195	18	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	144	130,876	88	61,855	56	69,021	7,681	5,047	2,634	56	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	124	97,535	77	67,026	47	30,509	7,476	4,842	2,634	48	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	164	110,649	112	74,476	52	36,173	12,232	7,294	4,938	53	.....	.....	.....
WORCESTER.....	1,147	784,061	689	517,613	458	296,448	79,599	38,266	41,333	509	6	6	.....
1880.....	97	50,860	56	32,439	41	18,421	5,019	1,358	3,661	43	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	83	45,043	57	31,016	26	14,027	6,279	2,028	4,251	27	1	1	.....
1882.....	89	46,365	58	38,737	31	7,638	6,015	2,118	3,897	23	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	99	74,778	68	60,131	31	14,647	8,540	3,462	5,078	31	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	109	90,942	69	50,975	40	39,967	7,341	3,441	3,897	54	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	110	69,037	73	52,660	37	16,377	6,858	3,197	3,661	39	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	151	98,685	89	55,861	62	42,824	8,783	3,705	5,078	76	1	1	.....
1887.....	157	111,024	88	70,750	69	40,274	10,762	6,392	4,370	81	3	3	.....
1888.....	107	76,830	64	56,196	43	20,634	6,207	2,664	3,513	48	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	154	120,497	76	68,858	78	51,639	13,795	9,898	3,897	57	1	1	.....

PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUES.

Very few subjects in recent years have received so much attention from economists and statisticians as that of the distribution of wealth. This is very largely due to the recognition by them of the close relation between this subject and the labor problem, the assumption being that the purpose of labor reforms is to secure an equitable distribution of wealth.

Magazines and newspapers have been teeming with articles upon this theme, but there has been nothing shown, so far, bearing directly upon this State. With this in view, an investigation of the official records of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City and the Health Department was made, in order to ascertain just what proportion of those persons dying leave personal estates, and their value. In order to do this it was necessary to examine the entries in each of the 9,412 estates probated during the twelve years included in the examination. It was essential at the outset to select some term of years in the past and a corresponding term of years of recent date. It was found impracticable, however, to go back further than 1875, as the records of the Health Department were not kept with the same degree of accuracy before that year as they have been since. Accordingly six years following and including 1875 were selected, and for purposes of comparison the six years just past are given.

Any proper investigation of this subject should embrace not only the personal property estates which are found in the Orphans' Court, but should also include the real property as well. But it seems to be impossible, with the present facilities of the office, to make anything approximating an accurate showing upon this point, and consequently it must be limited at this time to the tables following. These tables should be considered in the light of experience elsewhere. It is the judgment of one of the most eminent statisticians in this country that small estates are reported with substantial accuracy, medium estates underestimated to the extent of about twenty per cent. and the very large estates seldom reported at more than fifty to seventy per cent. of their value. This is true of other localities, and, though no investigation into this branch of

the subject has been made by this office, it is reasonably certain that the same conditions prevail here. Having this in mind, some interesting facts are revealed by these tables.

For example, from 1875 to 1880, inclusive, 3,498 estates were probated. Of these 64, or 1.8 per cent., were over \$100,000, aggregating \$21,038,650, or 52 per cent. of the entire value of all the estates probated during that period. These were the estates of large value.

The small or moderate estates may be included in those under \$10,000. Of these, during the same period, there were 2,934, or 84 per cent. of the whole. The value of these 2,934 was \$5,706,005, or 14 per cent. of the total value. The number of estates over \$10,000 was 564, or 16 per cent. of the total, and aggregated \$34,385,384, or 86 per cent. of the entire value. In other words, 64 estates represented 52 per cent. of the total value, while 3,434 estates represented but 48 per cent. of the whole.

During the period from 1888 to 1893, inclusive, 5,914 estates were probated, the value of which was \$59,055,568. Of these, 89, or 1.5 per cent., were over \$100,000, and aggregated \$25,836,140, or 44 per cent. of the whole value. This means that 1.5 per cent. of the estates aggregated nearly one-half of the total value.

Those estates under \$10,000, to the number of 5,045, aggregated \$9,941,531, while the 869 estates over \$10,000 aggregated \$49,114,037. It is thus seen that 15 per cent. of the whole number of estates are over \$10,000, and amount to 83 per cent. of the total value, while 85 per cent. of the number amounts to 17 per cent. of the value.

Each year of these two periods is given in the tables following, and a glance will suffice to show that the same set of facts is revealed in detail as has already been pointed out in the aggregate.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the record of deaths in Baltimore, the number of estates probated from 1875 to 1880, and from 1888 to 1893, both inclusive, and the percentage of persons leaving estates.

YEAR.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Estates Probated.	Percentage of Persons Leaving Estates.
1875	7,259	544	7.5
1876	7,498	572	7.6
1877	7,910	617	7.8
1878	6,733	568	8.4
1879	7,618	590	7.7
1880	8,043	607	7.5
Totals.....	45,061	3,498	7.8
1888	8,936	897	10.0
1889	8,703	889	10.2
1890	10,198	1,078	10.6
1891	10,073	981	9.7
1892	10,582	1,076	10.2
1893	9,554	993	10.4
Totals	58,046	5,914	10.2

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City from 1875 to 1880, both inclusive.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	854	\$ 201,902
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	501	361,407
1,000 to 2,500.....	805	1,287,083
2,500 to 5,000.	433	1,526,467
5,000 to 10,000.....	341	2,329,146
10,000 to 25,000.....	317	4,981,125
25,000 to 50,000.....	127	4,475,415
50,000 to 100,000.....	56	3,890,194
Over 100,000.....	64	21,038,650
Totals.....	3,498	\$40,091,389

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City from 1888 to 1893, both inclusive.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	1,359	\$ 333,225
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	958	656,038
1,000 to 2,500.....	1,358	2,165,694
2,500 to 5,000.....	792	2,776,823
5,000 to 10,000.....	578	4,009,751
10,000 to 25,000.....	452	7,123,912
25,000 to 50,000.....	199	6,996,063
50,000 to 100,000.....	129	9,157,922
Over 100,000.....	89	25,836,140
Totals	5,914	\$59,055,568

TABLE No. 4.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1875.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	112	\$ 26,388
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	64	46,783
1,000 to 2,500.....	130	210,118
2,500 to 5,000.....	77	261,887
5,000 to 10,000.....	52	352,808
10,000 to 25,000.....	52	849,530
25,000 to 50,000.....	22	786,841
50,000 to 100,000.....	12	830,572
Over 100,000.....	23	5,523,849
Totals.....	544	\$8,888,576

Of the 23 estates over \$100,000, 14 are between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$1,832,389; 4 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$889,612; 1 of \$353,986; 2 between \$400,000 and \$500,000, aggregating \$913,450; 1 of \$596,482 and 1 of \$937,930.

TABLE No. 5.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1876.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	106	\$ 24,723
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	79	57,110
1,000 to 2,500.....	127	204,276
2,500 to 5,000.....	87	315,726
5,000 to 10,000.....	63	455,424
10,000 to 25,000.....	66	1,076,350
25,000 to 50,000.....	27	967,992
50,000 to 100,000.....	12	865,947
Over 100,000.....	5	1,740,467
Totals.....	572	\$5,708,015

Of the 5 estates over \$100,000, 1 is of \$141,202; 2 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$522,905; 1 of \$435,402 and 1 of \$650,958.

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1877.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	165	\$ 34,235
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	87	60,509
1,000 to 2,500.....	154	240,420
2,500 to 5,000.....	63	221,714
5,000 to 10,000.....	66	446,336
10,000 to 25,000.....	40	654,914
25,000 to 50,000.....	27	989,117
50,000 to 100,000.....	9	578,088
Over 100,000.....	6	2,226,392
Totals.....	617	\$5,451,725

Of the 6 estates over \$100,000, 3 are between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$484,819; 1 of \$412,000; 1 of \$500,000 and 1 of \$829,573.

TABLE No. 7.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1878.

ESTATE.		NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under	\$ 500.....	162	\$ 35,339
% 500 to	1,000.....	89	64,932
1,000 to	2,500.....	124	200,498
2,500 to	5,000.....	65	229,690
5,000 to	10,000.....	51	343,983
10,000 to	25,000.....	47	673,807
25,000 to	50,000.....	17	597,465
50,000 to	100,000.....	5	302,110
Over	100,000.....	8	3,369,073
Totals.....		568	\$5,816,897

Of the 8 estates over \$100,000 there are 5 between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$576,646; 1 of \$268,685; 1 of \$363,168 and 1 of \$2,160,574.

TABLE No. 8.—Showing the value and number of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1879.

ESTATE.		NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under	\$ 500.....	138	\$ 43,792
% 500 to	1,000.....	94	66,560
1,000 to	2,500.....	134	218,458
2,500 to	5,000.....	70	247,785
5,000 to	10,000.....	54	360,846
10,000 to	25,000.....	59	948,451
25,000 to	50,000.....	21	695,954
50,000 to	100,000.....	10	774,205
Over	100,000.....	10	5,338,683
Totals.....		590	\$8,694,734

The 10 estates over \$100,000 are divided as follows: Five between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$675,891; 2 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$533,288; 1 of \$369,140; 1 of \$1,046,410, and 1 of \$2,713,925.

TABLE No. 9.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1880.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	171	\$ 37,425
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	88	65,713
1,000 to 2,500.....	136	213,313
2,500 to 5,000.....	71	249,665
5,000 to 10,000.....	55	369,749
10,000 to 25,000.....	53	778,073
25,000 to 50,000.....	13	438,046
50,000 to 100,000.....	8	539,272
Over 100,000.....	12	2,840,186
Totals.....	607	\$5,531,442

Of the estates over \$100,000, there are 7 between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$814,614; 3 between \$300,000 and \$400,000, aggregating \$920,441; 1 of \$495,138, and 1 of \$609,993.

TABLE No. 10.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1888.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	226	\$ 56,722
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	140	101,488
1,000 to 2,500.....	203	331,786
2,500 to 5,000.....	115	402,828
5,000 to 10,000.....	78	531,607
10,000 to 25,000.....	70	1,084,983
25,000 to 50,000.....	40	1,356,934
50,000 to 100,000.....	15	982,267
Over 100,000.....	10	4,791,732
Totals ...	897	\$9,640,347

The 10 estates over \$100,000 are divided as follows: Four between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$515,384; 3 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$730,221; 1 of \$533,537; 1 of \$811,784, and 1 of \$2,200,806.

TABLE No. 11.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1889.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	225	\$ 52,768
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	164	111,806
1,000 to 2,500.....	195	295,880
2,500 to 5,000.....	119	406,100
5,000 to 10,000.....	75	528,812
10,000 to 25,000.....	64	932,685
25,000 to 50,000.....	20	709,812
50,000 to 100,000.....	13	1,048,233
Over 100,000.....	14	3,749,944
Totals... ..	889	\$7,836,040

Of the 14 estates over \$100,000, 4 are between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$529,100; 6 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$1,343,488; 2 between \$300,000 and \$400,000, aggregating \$711,511; 1 of \$451,783, and 1 of \$714,062.

TABLE No. 12.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1890.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	279	\$ 67,902
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	179	112,727
1,000 to 2,500.....	250	399,459
2,500 to 5,000.....	128	449,935
5,000 to 10,000.....	90	604,975
10,000 to 25,000.....	86	1,247,635
25,000 to 50,000.....	29	1,047,850
50,000 to 100,000.....	23	1,508,863
Over 100,000.....	14	4,710,688
Totals... ..	1,078	\$10,150,034

The 14 estates over \$100,000 are divided as follows: Seven between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$1,115,023; 3 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$708,127; 1 of \$320,621; 1 of \$411,346; 1 of \$700,721, and 1 of \$1,464,850.

TABLE No. 13.—Showing the value and number of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1891.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	235	\$ 55,600
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	137	96,465
1,000 to 2,500.....	238	381,366
2,500 to 5,000.....	128	427,177
5,000 to 10,000.....	102	694,231
10,000 to 25,000.....	74	1,186,287
25,000 to 50,000.....	32	1,114,311
50,000 to 100,000.....	22	1,648,630
Over 100,000.....	13	4,370,518
Totals.....	981	\$9,974,585

Of the 13 estates over \$100,000, 6 are between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$858,919; 2 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$528,278; 2 between \$300,000 and \$400,000, aggregating \$701,083; 2 between \$400,000 and \$500,000, aggregating \$817,387, and 1 of \$1,464,851.

TABLE No. 14.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1892.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	206	\$ 52,110
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	163	114,661
1,000 to 2,500.....	246	395,028
2,500 to 5,000.....	161	586,850
5,000 to 10,000.....	126	904,616
10,000 to 25,000.....	77	1,274,424
25,000 to 50,000.....	40	1,432,509
50,000 to 100,000.....	33	2,265,256
Over 100,000.....	24	5,562,800
Totals.....	1,076	\$12,588,254

Of the 24 estates over \$100,000, there are 14 between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$1,814,922; 3 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$695,966; 5 between \$300,000 and \$400,000, aggregating \$1,589,421, and 1 each of \$401,769 and \$1,060,722.

TABLE No. 15.—Showing the number and value of estates probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City during the year 1893.

ESTATE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500.....	188	\$ 48,123
\$ 500 to 1,000.....	175	118,891
1,000 to 2,500.....	226	362,175
2,500 to 5,000.....	141	503,933
5,000 to 10,000.....	107	745,510
10,000 to 25,000.....	81	1,397,898
25,000 to 50,000.....	38	1,334,647
50,000 to 100,000.....	23	1,704,673
Over 100,000.....	14	2,650,458
Totals.....	993	8,866,308

The 14 estates over \$100,000 are divided as follows: Nine between \$100,000 and \$200,000, aggregating \$1,371,136; 4 between \$200,000 and \$300,000, aggregating \$968,163, and 1 of \$311,159.

SWEAT SHOPS.

Personal visits of inspection have been made to upwards of two hundred shops in which clothing is manufactured, and a detailed description of the conditions in each is given, embracing the dimensions of the rooms, the number of hands employed, the wages paid, &c., but, unfortunately for the purposes of this investigation, comparatively few of the shops had the usual force of hands employed, as the business depression is said to have affected this industry to a greater extent than almost any other.

The bulk of the places that fall within the category of sweat shops are to be found in the territory bounded by Lexington street, Eastern avenue, Caroline street and Jones' Falls, though there are a number of others in various sections of the city. The Hebrews are the most numerous of those engaged in the business, although Lithuanians and Bohemians form no inconsiderable part of the number. The shops are usually in dwelling houses, in some of which special apartments have been prepared, notably by the coat tailors, and in these an effort has been made to admit as much light and air as possible and to avoid many of the discomforts of the business. In a majority of the places visited, however, a large number of persons of both sexes were found crowded into second story and attic rooms, surrounded on all sides by piles of clippings from the garments upon which they are engaged. This feature seems inseparable from the manufacture of clothing, but the law upon this subject, which was passed by the last General Assembly, is, if enforced, sufficient to greatly reduce this evil. The law requires that all such debris shall be removed every twenty-four hours. In numerous places it is plain that this law is violated and nothing short of a periodical inspection by the proper authorities can prevent such violation. In addition to the clippings lying about, which is true of all shops, in many of them are found all sorts of dirt and filth either in the room where the work is being carried on, or in the adjoining ones, and the halls and stairways are swarming with half-clothed children, the imprints of whose unclean hands are found everywhere. The only entrance to some of the shops is through a malodorous side

alley filled with stagnant water and other filth; thence up a crooked stairway and dingy hall strewn with pots, pans and other cooking utensils, the whole presenting a spectacle not often met with.

The rate of wages paid to those who are compelled to work under such unhealthy conditions has been greatly reduced within the past twelve months, in many cases amounting to fifty per cent. In most of the coat tailors' shops the employes work in teams, comprising an operator, whose work is upon a sewing machine, a baster, a presser and several girls. The operator is given as a task a certain number of coats which, when completed, net him \$3. This was what was formerly known as a "day's work;" and then the operator, by working fourteen or sixteen hours a day, could make as high as \$20 and \$22 weekly. The prices paid for each garment, however, have fallen so low that it is now impossible for an operator to complete a sufficient number of coats in a day to earn \$3; in fact, the average length of time required to complete a task for which \$3 is paid, is from one day and a-half to two days, and yet many work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day. The baster, by completing the same task, earns \$2.50. The presser receives from eight to ten cents a coat, and a fair day's work is from eight to ten coats. The girls are usually paid by the week, averaging, when working steadily, from \$3 to \$6. It should be borne in mind that hardly any of the shops are making one-half time and the earnings are, of course, correspondingly reduced. At the prevailing rates and steady work the operator can scarcely average more than \$10 or \$12 a week, and even then he must be exceedingly expert, while the baster would be fortunate if he averages one-sixth less. ✓

This task system appears to be only in vogue among the Hebrew tailors, for the Lithuanians have an entirely different, and what seems to be a much fairer, one. The "boss" or contractor, who is the direct employer of the tailors, makes an agreement to pay the operator a certain percentage of the price he (the contractor) receives from the wholesaler. This usually is from 23 to 24½ per cent. To the baster is paid 33½ per cent., and he in his turn pays his assistant, who is called a "second hand," 40 per cent. of that amount, which generally enables the assistant to earn \$8 a week. The pressers and girls are paid about the same as those in the Hebrew shops. There seems to be a slightly better standard of living among the Lithuanians than

among the Hebrews and the shops of the former are much better kept.

The conditions prevailing among the pants and vest makers are much worse than that of the coat tailors. In none of the former shops was there evident any attempt to provide proper sanitary arrangements. The fact that women can afford to work upon these garments at a very low rate has had a tendency to cause a reduction among the male operatives. A large proportion of these people are upon the verge of starvation, and were it not for the well known benevolence of the Hebrew people, many would be constantly slipping over it. They have reduced their standard of living to such a point that any further reduction involves death. An operator on pants receives from eight to fifteen cents a pair for his work upon them, the price varying according to the quality of the garment. The operator can complete about twelve pairs a day. The presser receives four or five cents for each pair and can press about fifteen pairs a day; the girls get eight and nine cents a pair and can finish six or seven pairs a day.

Operators on vests when working steadily can make about \$10 a week, the presser \$7, and the girls from \$3.50 to \$4. In none of the shops, however, do the hands at present average more than one-half time.

The contractor is little, if any, better off than his employes, for the cut in prices, which is from 30 to 50 per cent., leaves him but little profit after deducting the price paid for labor, fuel, gas or gasoline, thread and rent. It is only by constant self-denial and hard labor that he can even live. The sewing machines which he must furnish, are often bought on the instalment plan and the weekly payments upon them are difficult to meet, and a failure to do so may mean the loss of his whole stock in trade.

Of course, when a cut in prices takes place the contractor shifts it to the hands, enlarging the task, but this reacts upon him because the hands cannot complete as many tasks during the week, and thus the profits of the contractor are correspondingly reduced. If, however, the amount of work to be done had not fallen off, the contractor could, by employing more hands and extending his shop, nearly bring his profits up to the former standard. He is, of course, prevented from doing this by the fact that there is so little work to be done.

The General Assembly of 1894, gave considerable attention to the sanitary condition of sweat shops, and finally passed the following law upon the subject:

"SEC. 149 a. If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing or of any other article whereby disease may be transmitted, shall knowingly, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments or such other articles as aforesaid to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon, within this State, and in place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, the said individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each garment or other articles so as lastly aforesaid manufactured, made up or worked upon."

"SEC. 149 b. If any individual or the officer of any corporation shall so as aforesaid cause or permit any garment or other articles in the next preceding section mentioned to be manufactured, made up or worked upon in a place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, with the knowledge that it will or may be thus dealt with, he shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year, and may be further fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court."

"SEC. 149 c. Any room or apartment which shall not contain at least 400 cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the same, or wherein the thermometer shall habitually stand, during the hours of labor, at or above eighty degrees Fahrenheit, before the first day of May or after the first day of October of any year, or wherein any person suffering from a contagious, infectious or otherwise dangerous disease or malady, shall sleep, labor or remain, or wherein, if of less superficial area than 500 square feet, any artificial light shall be habitually used between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., or from which the debris of manufacture and all other dirt or rubbish shall not be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, or which shall be pronounced ill-ventilated or otherwise unhealthy by any officer or board having legal authority so to do, shall be deemed a place involving danger to the public health, as mentioned in the next two preceding sections of this article."

"SEC. 149 d. If any association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall furnish, through its officers or agents, evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of any person criminally prosecuted under the three next preceding sections of this article, the aforesaid association or society shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed upon such person so convicted with its assistance, such fines to be paid to the treasurer or other officer, with corresponding powers of the said society or association."

LOCATION AND CONDITION.

Morris Bernstein, 916 E. Pratt street, has been in the business for at least fifteen years, and has had as many as ten teams at work, but during the past six months the volume of work has decreased so much that he now has only one team, consisting of an operator, baster and feller, the latter a girl. His shop is situated on the third floor, and is 25x15x12 feet. Though there is plenty of space in this shop, but little attention is paid to cleanliness, and clippings from the garments are strewn about the floor in great profusion. The prices he receives for garments have fallen from \$1.25 to 90 cents.

In the same house in a back room, also on the third floor, Morris Cohen has a shop in which he works two teams. These include four men and three girls. The room is about 24x12x10 feet, and is kept in much better condition than that of his neighbor. In this shop the operator had a boy assistant, who earns about \$4 a week. The operator, if working steadily, could average \$12 a week, but the work being scarce hardly one-half time is made.

Louis Rosenthal, 1162 Low street, has a particularly clean place and uses three rooms for a workshop. Two of the rooms are 16x14x9 feet and the other is 12x14x9 feet, and the rental is \$9 per month. There are two machines running, employing seven persons, four males and three females. Coats that \$1.50 was formerly paid for are now taken for ninety cents. The operator gets about nineteen cents for each coat, and to complete ten in one day is considered a hard task; in fact, about \$10 is a good average for a week's work. The baster makes from \$8.50 to \$9, and the girls from \$3 to \$4.50 a week. The presser is paid from six to eight cents for each coat, and can press about twenty a day. It must be remembered, however, that it is very seldom that they have steady work.

Moses Pinneman, 237 North High street, uses one room 22x33½x11 feet in a rather large house for a workshop. Though formerly running three machines and employing about fourteen persons, he now has but one machine, employing three men and two girls. The difference in the price he receives for garments ranges from twenty-five to forty cents less than the amount he formerly received for the same class of work. At the present prices the operator is paid fifteen cents to eighteen cents for each garment, and can do nine or ten in a day; the baster gets about three cents less, and completes the same number of garments; the presser receives seven and eight cents each and presses fifteen to eighteen a day, according to quality, and the girls receive \$5 a week. The rental for this shop is \$8 a month.

Jacob Taylor, at 1147 Little McElderry street, has one of the largest shops in the city, running five machines and employing fifteen men and thirteen women, who average about five days a week. The task system is in vogue here and the operators make eleven to twelve coats a day, for which they each receive \$3; for the same number the basters gets \$2.50; the presser gets from twelve to twenty cents for each coat and can press from eighteen to twenty a day. The girls average from \$4 to \$7 a week. This is one of the exceptional shops in which very near the same prices prevail as did in former years, though more work is required on each garment. The shop is quite a large size room, being about sixty-five feet long, eighteen feet wide in a portion of the room and a few feet less at one end, while the ceiling is about ten feet high. Notwithstanding this the room is very much crowded, though there are ten windows admitting light and air. The rental is \$16 a month.

At 822 Ensor street Jacob Herman has one of the best arranged shops in the city. It was especially built for the purpose at an expense of \$1,800, and is 50 x 25 x 11 feet. There are seven windows and a skylight and the irons are heated in a specially built brick oven, which has an outside door that can be closed, thus relieving those at work from the heat. In addition to this there is a wooden screen in front of this oven as an additional shield. The entrance to the shop is through a clean side yard. Seven men and five girls are employed, the operators, three in number, averaging from \$11 to \$14 a week; the two basters, \$9; two pressers, from \$1.20 to \$1.50 a day, and the girls from \$3 to

\$6 a week. From many points of view, this is an ideal shop when considered in connection with the majority of the others.

Reuben Klein, 1232 McElderry street, has also a specially prepared shop, and formerly had five machines running. At present, however, only one and a half* machines are in operation, employing four men and two girls. The workshop is about 60x20x12 feet and would rent for about \$14 for its present use, though the whole house is occupied by the family and is in a cleanly condition throughout.

Louis Goldstein has two rooms on the second floor at 1124 East Fayette street, 20x15x10 and 14x14x10 feet, respectively. He has but little to do, running one and a half machines, employing four men and two girls. The task system prevails here and eighteen or twenty coats are given for a day's work, whereas ten is as many as it is possible to do. The result is that two days are required to perform a task which has been doubled. The whole force are making only about the amount they formerly did. The rooms, though tolerably light and airy, are not remarkable for their cleanly condition.

Isaac Moselefsky has a very large shop at 221 North Gay street, which adjoins the Gay Street Bridge. The shop is on the second floor, and is eighty feet long, and in certain portions twenty-five feet wide and ten feet high. There is plenty of light and air, and gas stoves are used for heating purposes instead of open grates. These gas stoves are preferable to the coal stoves, as very much less heat is felt in the room. There are six machines in operation here, employing eighteen men, twenty girls and one boy. The operators average \$2.50 a day; the basters and pressers \$10 to \$12 a week, and the girls from \$4 to \$7 a week. Though there has been an average reduction of thirty-five per cent. in the prices of the garments, yet this shop is said to be very prosperous. The rental is \$16 a month.

On the third floor of this same building Orlenias Ballrus has a shop of about the same size, though he has but little work. Two machines are running about two days a week, employing nine persons. When working steadily the operators can make \$9 to \$10 a week, the basters and pressers \$7 to \$8, and the girls from \$3 to \$6. The rental is \$12 a

*One-half machine means one operated by a boy or learner, who does about one-half the work of a man.

month. No fair statement can be made concerning this shop, as at the time of the visit of the agents, but little work was being done.

Louis Weintrobe, 809 East Fayette street, occupies a good sized house, and uses two rooms as a workshop, one of which is 12x14x10 feet, and is occupied by the presser, the other 14x16x10 feet, occupied by the other hands. Three machines are running, employing nine persons. The operators average about \$2 a day, the basters and presser \$1.50, and the girls from \$4 to \$7 a week. The rental for the shop would be about \$15. He explains this by the statement that the whole house costs \$25 a month, whereas, if he wished to secure a house for a home, he would not be required to pay more than \$10. The difference thus represents the cost of the shop.

Charles Cohen, 1006 East Fayette street, has a large shop 65x20x10 feet, and employs eight men and five girls. Operators average from \$10 to \$12 when working steadily, but \$8 or \$9 is nearer the correct figure at this time; \$8 to \$10 are made by the basters; \$7 to \$10 by the presser, and \$4 to \$5.50 by the girls. The prices are from fifty to sixty per cent. less than those paid a year ago, and it is very seldom that steady work may be had even at these prices. The shop is really a good one in its arrangement, a fireplace for the heating of irons having been especially built, and around it is an iron screen during the summer. The rent would be about \$15 a month.

Abraham Cohen has two rooms, each 18x20x12 feet at 1009 East Fayette street, for which \$7 rent is paid. There is ample room for those employed, but very little work and low prices are the rule. Seven men and five girls are employed, together with the contractor's wife, who helps to eke out a living for the family. These persons work on the task system, \$3 being paid to operators for twenty-two coats, and \$2.50 to baster. Two days are required to complete the task. The presser gets seven cents for each coat, and can do from eighteen to twenty a day. The girls are paid from \$3.50 to \$4 a week. None of these people work steadily, two or three days being about the average.

Hyman Rosenthal, 246 South Eden street, has a specially prepared shop which is forty-three feet long, fourteen feet wide and nine feet high. There is plenty of light and ventilation, and there is ample space for the maximum

number of persons ever employed, fourteen. At present there are eight persons engaged, including two operators, two basters, one presser and three finishers. Work is scarce in this shop, and the prices have been greatly reduced. Coats for which he formerly received \$1.25, he now receives but seventy-five cents, and even then he cannot obtain enough work to keep his hands going more than two or three day's a week. The operators make \$12 a week, the basters \$11, the presser from \$1 to \$1.20 a day, and the finishers from \$3 to \$5 a week. These figures, of course, represent the amounts earned when working steadily. The shop would rent for about \$9 or \$10 a month.

Harris Smooker has two rooms at 202 Albemarle street, in which he and his wife are at work upon coats. They both speak very bitterly of their experience in this country, to which they came with \$1,000, which has since been expended during the time that employment was scarce. The rooms are about 12x8x10 feet each, and are very clean. The furniture seems new and the rooms are well kept, though very much crowded. The couple make about ten coats a week, at fifty cents each. For these same kind of coats seventy-five cents were formerly paid. The rent for the rooms is \$4 a month.

Vincent Goulus occupies the basement floor of No. 1822 North Collington avenue for a workshop, in which there are now nine persons employed. The room is 40x14x7 feet, and, save a very low ceiling, is well adapted to its present use. The two operators receive twenty-four per cent.; the two basters, thirty-three and one-third per cent.; two assistant basters, forty per cent. of that paid the chief basters; one presser, from \$12 to \$15 a week, and the two finishers, from \$8 to \$10 a week. These prices, of course, refer to periods when all are constantly employed, which is far from being the case at present. In fact there is hardly sufficient work to keep those enumerated employed three days a week.

Abraham Goldberg, 18 Albemarle street, occupies two rooms on the second floor, one of which is 15x12x10 feet, and the other about 10x12x10 feet. He is now running four teams which includes four operators, four basters, two pressers and eight finishers. He formerly had eight teams at work, involving the employment of about twice as many hands. This shop has the appearance of being tolerably well kept. The prices for work have been greatly cut dur-

ing the past year, coats for which he formerly received \$1.50, bringing now but seventy-five cents. Heavy beaver overcoats for which he formerly received \$1.75, he now gets but ninety cents. The work on this latter garment includes double-stitch lap seams, fine velvet collar, pipe facing (double-stitch), sweat pieces and other special fancy work which requires considerable time and skill. Eight of these garments are considered a good task for a working day of eleven hours, yet the day's work apportioned to each team is fifteen coats. Of course, this number is never completed in a day, in fact, nearly two days are required to finish the task. For this task the operator gets \$3, the baster \$2.50, the finisher \$1.16, while the presser, who is paid eight cents for each garment, receives \$1.20.

Isaac Rosenthal, 40 Albemarle street, has two teams at work, and complains bitterly of the depressed condition of the trade. In nearly every case only one-half the price is received for garments now that was formerly paid. The workroom was about nine feet high and twelve feet square, and a hall about three and a-half or four feet wide was utilized for cooking purposes. The apartments here are rather crowded and hardly suitable for the purpose for which they are used. Five persons were at work, including the operator, finisher, baster, presser and the proprietor. This shop presents many of the worst features of the sweating system. The rent is \$7 per month.

—— Carman, 26 Albemarle street, has two small apartments, which in very warm weather are entirely unfit for occupancy. He has but one team, employing from four to five persons. The rooms are no more than ten feet square and nine feet high, and \$6 a month rent is paid for them. It is only with difficulty that even the contractor can earn \$1 a day owing, as he says, to the ridiculously low price now paid for the making of these garments. In these rooms were found a wash-tub containing the week's wash, a bed, and an unclean child playing about. The garments which were being prepared for sale were lying about the room, and it is fair to assume that disease might easily be transmitted through them. For a small place, this shop is as bad as any. ✓

Abraham Goldstein, 23¹ South High street, has a specially prepared workshop, and the work is done here under the best conditions. The room is 38x37x10 feet, and a constant current of air passes through. Windows are plentiful,

admitting plenty of light, and the floors are kept as clean as the circumstances will permit. Eleven men and eight girls are employed, though there is a great deal of complaint on account of the low prices for which they are obliged to work. The operators who formerly made from \$20 to \$22 a week, must now be content with \$5 or \$6. The girls whose pay was, in better times \$5 to \$6, has now fallen to about \$2.00. The proprietor of this shop is very much depressed as a result of the low prices, and his wife declares that it is only by her aid in completing the work that they are even enabled to live. A double-breasted sack coat, which is a winter garment, and for the making of which the contractor formerly received \$1.50, has now to be made for ninety cents. He has also to furnish the sewing silk and cotton necessary for the making of the garment. Seventeen of these garments are given for a day's work, though ten would be as many as could be expected from a skilled mechanic. Even at this low price, an insufficient amount of work is obtained.

Jacob Sommet, 1103 East Pratt street, has two rooms on the second floor, partly separated by a partition, the lower part of which has been removed. He used to run three machines, employing five men and eight girls. At present, however, he has only one machine running, and that only part of the time. This gives employment to four men and two girls. The prices received for coats vary from fifty to seventy-five cents; for this same class of work the price used to be from \$1 up. On a coat for which fifty cents is paid the operator must make twenty-five sack coats for \$3; the finisher's task is one hundred and fifty coats, for which she receives \$7, and it will take nearly two weeks to complete the task; the presser is paid four cents for each coat and he can press thirty-five a day. Notwithstanding these low prices, a sufficient amount of work cannot be obtained, and sometimes weeks are spent in idleness. The shop room is 24x18x12 feet, though, as before stated, the upper part of the partition remains. For this apartment \$8 rent is paid. The shop is tolerably well kept, though during warm weather the room is intensely hot. A brick fireplace has been erected, extending into the room, and it is in this that the irons are heated. It is not necessary to have a very vivid imagination to realize how uncomfortable such a room may be.

Harris Cohen, 1105 East Pratt street, has one of the specially prepared shops, wherein this class of work is most

successfully carried on. The room is 42x20x10 feet and has twelve large windows and two small ones, besides three doors. All of these openings admit plenty of light and air, thus relieving the system of its worst features. This shop also contains a brick fireplace, which looks very much like an ordinary bake oven, and while the irons are heating an iron door upon the front shuts out much of the heat that would otherwise make the room very uncomfortable. The three men and three women here do not average more than two days a week. Under the system in force at present twenty coats are given out for a day's work, yet twelve is as many as could be completed. The price paid has been cut from \$1 to sixty cents. The rent for the workshop is \$12. This contractor has found the business so unprofitable that he has recently opened a bakery, from which he derives a portion of his income.

Phillip Friedenburt, 1213 Jefferson street, has two machines running, through which he manages to employ himself and two sons. He said he was working steadily, as he does not hesitate to take coats at almost any price. The coats that he formerly received seventy-five cents for he is now obliged to make up at forty cents. In order to make the ordinary wages each team would have to make eighteen or twenty coats a day, though this number is never reached in a single day. Two girls are employed as finishers, who average from \$3 to \$4 a week each. There are two rooms used for a workshop, one being 14x14x10 feet and the other 14x12x10. The rent for these rooms is \$5 a month. During the winter he has been using an open fireplace for heating irons, but he claims that in the summer he will use a gas stove.

Paul Schrader, 407 Aisquith street, occupies a large private residence in what was once a rather aristocratic neighborhood. His shop has been specially fitted up and embraces four rooms, the size of which are 28x16x10, 12x16x10, 12x15x10, and 12x12x10 feet, respectively. Six machines are running here which employ fourteen men and fifteen girls. The average price received for garments now is \$1 each, a cut of about thirty per cent. The operators can average, when working steadily, about \$2 a day; the finishers, \$1; basters, \$1.50 and pressers \$1.50. The pressers have a room occupied by themselves alone, thus relieving the rest of the hands from the heat incident to this branch of the work. Quite a number of the girls also have a room to

themselves. This shop is of the better class, and is carried on with best facilities. The rent would be about \$15 for the shoprooms.

Nathan Goldstein occupies two rooms, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ and $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 9$ feet for a shop at 1133 Low street. These rooms are entirely inadequate for the purpose, but little attention being given to cleanliness. For about three or four days in each week three machines are operated here, which employ three girls and five men. By working a full week the operator could make \$12 and the baster \$10, while the girls would receive from \$3 to \$6 according to ability. The presser is paid from six to twelve cents per coat, and can press twenty-four of the lowest priced ones and a correspondingly less number of the higher priced ones. The same general complaint is made that prices have been reduced, in some cases one-third. The rent for the two rooms is \$5 per month.

Davis Harris, 1122 Low street, has a very small shop, $10 \times 12 \times 9$ feet, and cooking, washing, and in fact, all of the domestic work is carried on in close proximity to the tailoring work. A terrible odor pervades the whole house, and the only entrance is through a filthy alley. Though not working steadily, when employed two machines are operated, and these employ four men and two girls. The operators can earn from \$7 to \$8 a week; the presser from \$1 to \$1.25 a day, and the girls from \$3 to \$4 a week. At this shop the reduction in prices is even greater than elsewhere. Coats that formerly paid \$1.25, now pay only 50 cents. It is of such shops as these that so much complaint is heard and which, so it is claimed, tend to bring down prices. The rent paid is \$3 per month.

Joseph Weber, 813 Low street, has a very clean and tidy shop, though small. The rooms, two in number, occupied as a shop, are on the second floor and are $12 \times 12 \times 9$ and $10 \times 12 \times 9$ feet, respectively. For these rooms the rent would be \$5.50, though he occupies the whole house, the other rooms being for domestic purposes. The volume of work here has been greatly reduced, as, though formerly operating three machines in another house, employing about nine men and eleven girls, there is now only one machine in use, and then only two or three days a week. This gives employment to one presser and one girl, who it is declared could do all the work in one day. The reductions in price

here have been from \$1.25 to sixty-five cents and from seventy-five cents to fifty cents.

Harris Katinofsky, 405 South Bond street, employs five men and two girls in a large-sized shop, one room of which is 22x32x9 feet and the other 10x12x9, in the latter of which is employed the presser. At this place the price for coats has fallen from \$1 to fifty cents, though the operator, while working steadily, can make \$10 and the girls \$4 and \$4.50. Steady work, however, is a condition enjoyed by few indeed. This shop is reasonably well situated, though it could be improved.

Joseph Cohen and Hymen Lessum are jointly interested in the shop at 416 South Bond Street. The rooms, of which there are two, used for a workshop, are rather small and are situated on the second floor, over a social club room. The measurement of the rooms is 14x11x9 and 15x11x9 feet, and there are three girls and four men employed. The garments for which they formerly received \$1 they now get but seventy-five cents. At this figure the operators can make, when steadily employed, \$2 a day, the baster \$1.66, the presser \$1.60 and the girls from \$4 to \$5 a week. These apartments are in anything but a sanitary condition and the entrance is through a dirty side alley. The rent is \$5.

Israel Levy, at 8 South Eden street, has one of the better class of shops, so far as size and ventilation are concerned, though there seems to be little effort made to keep the shop clean. Thirteen men and fifteen girls are employed in the two rooms used for the workshop, one of which measures 30x20x10 and the other 20x20x10. These rooms are larger than the average, and yet there is a great deal of crowding in the larger room. Though there has not been the same reduction in the prices on the work in this shop, there is a great deal more actual work on the garments. Operators here make from eight to twelve coats a day, for which they receive \$3; the baster for the same number of coats receives \$2.50; the presser receives ten to twelve cents per garment, and can press from eighteen to twenty a day. The girls are paid by the week, at the rate of from \$3.50 to \$7, apportioned according to capacity. The rooms rent for \$12 a month.

Henry Harris, 425 South Central avenue, occupies the whole house, and uses two rooms, about twelve feet square and nine feet high, for a workshop. Everything possible

is done to keep these apartments in good order. He has one operator and an assistant, or, in the parlance of the trade, "one and a-half machines." But two or three days a week are made at this time, though if working full time, the operator could earn \$2 a day, while his assistant would make about \$4 a week. Three girls are here employed, and could also make \$4.50 to \$5. Considerable complaint is heard of the great fall in prices. The frock coat, which is several inches longer than the ordinary cutaway coat, is now made for sixty-five cents, which is worth at least \$1.25. In order to make ordinary wages, eighteen of these should be made a day, yet eleven is a good day's work. His rent for the shop is \$5.

Hymen Solomon, 1148 Low street, has two rooms on the second floor of about the same size—14x14x9—and pays for them \$4 a month. He has two machines going, which employ four men and three girls. There appears to be ample room in these apartments, and everything in sight is kept in good order. The operators here make \$9 a week; the presser, \$7; baster, \$9, and the girls, \$4 and \$5 a week. An average of four or five days' work a week is made by all of those employed.

Davis Levy, 609 Aisquith street, has two rooms, each about 25x16x11 feet, one of which he uses as a shop and the other for a living room. The place is not as well kept as it might be, though greatly superior to many others visited. One machine and a-half is now running, though three machines are the regular quota. Five men and three girls are employed, one of whom could not have been more than twelve years of age. The work is given out on the task system, twenty-two coats being allotted for a day's work, though it is a physical impossibility to do more than eleven. For the larger number the operator receives \$3 and the baster \$2.50. The presser gets six cents for each coat, and can do twenty-three a day. Coats for which \$1.37 was formerly paid, are now taken at fifty-five cents each, and corresponding reductions in other classes of work. The rent for the two rooms is \$13, or about \$7 for the workshop. Only about three days during the week is work to be obtained even at the low figures quoted.

Harris Cohen, at 1219 Mullikin street, has a rather large house, in which he has a shop 25x18x10 feet. He formerly run six machines, but now has but two going three days a week, employing five men and five girls. The operators

make \$1.75 a day; the basters, \$7 a week; pressers, \$3 a week, and the girls from \$3 to \$4 a week. These prices are much below what were formerly paid, but the reductions are in accordance with those made by the wholesale manufacturer. For example, the garments for which the contractor formerly got \$1.37 has now to be taken for seventy-five cents, and the \$1.50 coats are reduced to ninety cents. Though occupying the whole house, the shop-room, if rented for its present uses, would bring about \$8.

Abraham Harris, 240 North Exeter street, has two rooms for a workshop in what was at one time one of the best-looking houses in this neighborhood. Its present appearance, however, presents one of the worst cases of vandalism imaginable. It looks as though some one had gone through the house with the especial purpose of wantonly destroying every part of it. Piles of scraps from garments are strewn about the rooms, and in the hallway is a pile of clippings reaching nearly half-way to the ceiling. He now has two machines running, employing six men and four girls. Operators can turn out twelve coats a day, at twelve and one-half cents each; pressers get seven cents each, and can press about twenty-five a day, and the basters make about \$1 a day. The girls average \$4.50 a week. The low prices received for garments is the chief ground of complaint here, as elsewhere, about one-half of former prices prevailing. The shop-rooms would rent for about \$7 a month.

Samuel Muchelonas, Monroe and Pratt streets, has two rooms on the ground floor, which he used for a workshop. One of these is 30x20x10 feet, while the other is 12x14x9 feet. The rooms were formerly used for a store, but are very well adapted to their present use. But three machines are in operation, though there were formerly five going. The three operators are paid twenty-four per cent. of the price paid by the manufacturer to the contractor; the basters are paid thirty-three per cent. and from this pay each assistant, of which there are three, forty per cent. of what they (the basters) earn; two pressers receive from twelve to fifteen cents a coat and press from ten to twenty coats a day, and the finishers from eight to twelve cents a coat. These latter can make from \$4 to \$7 a week when work is steady. The rent is \$18 a month.

On the second floor of the house at the northeast corner of Howard and Camden streets Anton Matoshevitch has thirteen persons employed. He has three rooms 20x14x10,

14x20x9 and 12x15x10 feet, respectively, and but little attention is paid to keeping the place in order; scraps of cloth are strewn about the floor and the crooked stairway leading to the rooms. There is but little variation in the prices paid to the workmen and women, the operators receiving twenty-four per cent., the basters thirty-five per cent., their "second hands" forty per cent. of the latter amount and the pressers fourteen cents a coat, of which they press from eight to ten a day. The male hands average from \$6 to \$8 a week, as none of those employed here have steady work. The rent paid is \$12 a month.

Charles Rakosky, 1824 North Collington avenue, has the basement floor of a three-story house, and save the extremely low ceiling, is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is used. It is 60x16x8 feet, and besides this large room there is a smaller one 20x14x8 feet, in which one or two extra hands are sometimes employed. Twelve persons are engaged here and the place is really remarkable for its cleanliness. The prices paid here are twenty-three and three-quarter per cent. to the operator, thirty-three and one-third per cent. to the baster, who pays his assistant the usual price, forty per cent. of his own earnings, the presser ten per cent. and the finishers ten cents a coat. The work is very unsteady, three or four days a week being about the average. The rent is \$2.50 a month.

Charles Kwedar, 1846 North Collington avenue, has twelve persons employed in the basement floor in a room 40x14x10 feet. The room is well kept, and the hands are slightly better paid than those in the other shops. Operators receive twenty-four per cent., basters thirty-five per cent., pressers from twelve to fifteen cents a coat, and the finishers twelve to fourteen cents for each coat. There has been a very decided cut in the prices received by the contractor, as, for instance, sack coats are now made for eighty cents, for which but a few months back \$1.25 was paid; overcoats, now bring but \$1.40, which formerly brought \$2.25. The volume of work is very irregular, as some weeks not more than two or three days are made.

Simon Rife occupies the second and third stories at 504 South Charles street for a workshop, and has twelve persons employed. The second story-rooms are 25x18x10 and 18x22x10 feet, respectively, and are crowded very much. Scraps and refuse of all kinds are scattered about the floor, and it is evident that no effort is made to keep the place

clean. The third story-room has a slanting roof and but little ventilation, yet a number of girls are crowded together here. The team system prevails, the operator receiving \$3 for a day's work, and the baster, \$2.50; the pressers make about \$6 or \$7 a week, and finishers ten cents for each coat, of which they finish from seven to eight a day. The "day's work," so-called, often requires two days to complete, and the pay is thus correspondingly reduced. The whole house is rented by the contractor, for which he pays \$25. The rent for the portion used for the workshop would be about \$12.

Two rooms of about the same size, 18x25x10 feet, are used by Jacob Goldstein, at 210 South Eden street in a well-kept dwelling house. Only six people are employed, an operator at about \$10 a week; baster, \$9; presser, \$1.40 a day and three finishers at \$3, \$3.50 and \$4, respectively. The reduction in the prices received for garments amounts to one-half in many cases, and much more work is necessary to be done upon each coat than was formerly the case when the higher scale of prices prevailed. The place is clean and tidy throughout, and does not fall within the category of the ordinary sweat shop.

Louis Rothstein, 1432 East Baltimore street, has a merchant tailoring establishment upon the ground floor, and a coat manufactory on the second floor. Two rooms, 20x14x10 and 14x12x10 feet, respectively, are the chief ones used, though there is also a smaller room in the rear sometimes used. There are six persons employed, one operator who is paid eighteen cents a coat, and who can make from eight to ten a day; one baster, who completes his portion of the work upon the same number of coats and receives seventeen cents each; one presser, who receives ten cents a coat and presses eight coats a day, and three finishers who each make about \$3 a week. This shop at one time turned out about 150 coats a week, while now but thirty a week are made. A considerable reduction has been made in the prices here, as elsewhere, for coats are now made for ninety cents for which the contractor formerly received \$1.50. The general appearance of the place is above the average.

It would be difficult to conceive a more filthy and unwholesome place in which to manufacture clothing than the shop at 1631 Shakespeare street, in the second story of which dwelling Andrew Rochuba has a shop. The room occupied for a workshop is about 16x14x10 feet, and though

but two persons are employed here, yet everything about it is in such an unsanitary condition that it would be miraculous if the inmates escaped disease to say nothing of communicating it to others. The entrance is through a dirty side-alley and up a back stairway, upon which dirty children were playing and leaving the evidences of their uncleanness. In this shop and under such unhealthy conditions are a portion of the letter carriers' uniforms made up. For making these coats the contractors receive \$1.12, though last year \$1.60 was paid for the same kind of a garment. But little work is being done, however, though this is not attributable to the condition of the shop, but to the general depression in the business.

Vincent Adams, at 116 West Pratt street, has a room, 14x20x10 feet, which he uses for a shop, and just adjoining is the living room, containing a bed, cooking-stove, &c. In the bed lay a sick woman, at the time of the visit of the Bureau's agents, and the rooms were both in a filthy condition. For these apartments \$6 are paid, and in their present condition are utterly unfit for human beings to pass any considerable time. Five persons were at work in these unhealthy surroundings, and regret was expressed that the work did not justify the employment of additional hands. The operator, baster and presser receive twenty-four, thirty-three and a-third and ten per cent., respectively, while the girl gets six cents a coat. They are making garments for sixty-two cents, for which they formerly received \$1.50.

Jos. Motelevitch, 1828 North Collington avenue, has the same sort of a shop as that of Rakosky mentioned above, and works upon the same system, with the exception that he pays twenty-four per cent. to his operator. The same general conditions prevail here in every other respect; the shop is clean, the room large and a very low ceiling, about seven feet high.

A really pitiful spectacle was presented at the shop of Isidore Langer, 415 South Central avenue, who with the assistance of his mother manages, when he can get the work, to make three or four coats a day, at twenty-five cents each. Both mother and son are pictures of despair and the surroundings are of the poorest. The sole furniture of the room, which is 12x14x10 feet, and is evidently used as a bedroom, workshop, kitchen and dining-room, was a dirty small stove, upon the bottom of which vermin were collected in large quantities; a broken-down lounge, a table

and a few chairs. Everything about the place plainly showed the abode of the most miserable and debasing poverty. The entrance was through a filthy side-alley, full of pools of stagnant water from which arose a stench that was almost unbearable. For the workshop and one other small room \$4 rent is paid. If any disease may be transmitted through clothing manufactured in unsanitary surroundings, this place is surely one of that kind.

Paul Belbert, 1229 Bank street, has two rooms on the first floor, one 30x20x10, the other 20x20x10. There is plenty of light and air in these two rooms and none of the bad features of the sweating system. He formerly had four machines going, but owing to the depressed condition of the trade, he now has but one and a-half machines going only a portion of the week. These employ seven men and two girls. The operator gets twenty-three per cent., the baster thirty-three per cent., his assistant about \$7 a week and the girls about \$3 a week. The fall in price is also complained of here; coats that they formerly received from \$1.25 to \$1.37, they now get but eighty-five cents and \$1 for. Though renting a whole house the shoprooms would rent for \$8 a month.

William Goldstein, 1141 Little McElderry street, has one room in the second story, 14x12x10 feet, which he uses for a shop. His bedroom, in which both cooking and eating is done is adjoining. He makes a cheap grade of coats and receives twenty-five cents each for them. For this same class of work he formerly received fifty cents, and had five machines going. Now he has two machines and a-half, employing five men and two girls. The operators who formerly worked from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and earned \$18 a week, now work from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., and only make \$7 a week. This is only a striking example of the condition of the trade generally. The girls make about \$3.50 a week when steadily employed, but as the work does not average more than three and a-half days a week, the wages are correspondingly reduced. The shoproom costs \$4 a month.

Simon Silbert, 622 South Charles street, a pantsmaker, has his workshop, which consists of two dingy, poorly-ventilated rooms, on the third floor. The front room is about 12x14x9 feet and the back 11x12x9 feet. He has two operators and four finishers in the front room, and there has evidently been no attempt to keep the room in even

fair condition. Bags of clippings are standing about, and the floor is literally covered with those which they have not taken time to gather up. The smell of gasoline pervades the whole house. In the next room is the presser and fitter. This room also contained a bed and ordinary kitchen table, upon which were the dishes, yet unwashed, from a recent meal. The smell of gasoline in this room is almost stifling, the floor is strewn with clippings, the paper on the wall hangs in shreds, the whole presenting a spectacle that would fill anyone with disgust. The operator here gets nine cents a pair, and can make twelve pairs a day; the presser gets forty cents a dozen, while the girls get \$1 a dozen pairs, though they cannot finish more than five or six pairs a day. The reduction in price here was from \$1.75 to \$1.50 a dozen, while the average week's work is only about three and a-half days. The rent for the dwelling, including these two rooms, is \$13 per month.

Simon Schapiro & Co., pantsmakers, have their shop on the third floor of 307 North Exeter street. The shop is but one room, 14x18x10 feet, and is a close, stuffy place into which are crowded five men and six girls, four of the former being operators. None of them appeared to pay any attention to their surroundings, but seemed to think that their very life depended upon the speed they exerted while at work. They work by the week, the operators being paid \$9 and \$10 when employed steadily, but as they work only about one-half time, their recompense is correspondingly reduced. The girls, who formerly earned \$6 and \$7 a week, now get but from \$3 to \$4.50. The irons here are heated by a gas stove, which costs the contractor \$9 a month. The reduction in the price the contractor receives is about twenty-five per cent., and a great deal more work has to be done on each garment; in fact, as much work is required almost as on a custom-made one. One of the features in this abode is the number of families living in the various rooms. No less than six separate families could be counted, though there were doubtless more. Each hallway was filled with baby carriages, kitchen utensils and other kinds of furniture. All hands were cooking their midday meal, and various odors filled the whole house, though that from gasoline predominated.

Louis Pick, 744 East Lombard street, pantsmaker, has a well-equipped shop, with plenty of room for three times as many persons as were employed when the agents visited

it. The shop is 26x22x12 feet and is kept remarkably clean, the clippings being removed every day and the floor scrubbed twice a week. The employes seem to be happy and contented, and, considering the trade depression, make fairly good wages. Five men and six girls are at work here. The operators, three in number, are paid fourteen and fifteen cents a pair, and can make \$9 or \$10 a week with steady work; the girls earn from \$3.50 to \$4.50 and the presser \$8 or \$9. This contractor receives the same price for his work as formerly, and is a somewhat better grade than the average. The heating is by means of a gasoline stove, which, however, is some distance from those at work. The rent for the shop is \$8 per month.

Mrs. Rachel Finger, 1137 Little McElderry street, is a widow, and conducts a pantsmaking establishment at this place. The husband had just been dead six months, and evidences of a miserable poverty were painfully apparent. She has two rooms on the second floor, front and back, each measuring about 14x20x10 feet. The front room was used for the shop, and also as a sleeping apartment for the widow and two children. The back room, which was partitioned off from the front by a thin lathing, was the kitchen and general living room, and also had a bed for the use of a boarder. The condition of these rooms was horrible to behold; scraps and clippings were strewn about the floor, which was wet and dirty, the two children were seated on the floor with pots and pans as playthings, unfinished garments were lying about in great confusion and no heed appeared to be given to the necessity for proper sanitary surroundings. The widow told the agents in a very pathetic manner that she was trying her best to earn a living so as not to be a charge upon the charitable societies, and though she had to pay her workmen slightly more than she could afford in order to keep them with her, she still had a little left over and felt tolerably well contented, when she considered that there were others even worse off than herself. When her husband lived, four machines were kept in operation, while now she had but one going, and she could not secure work enough for that. The operator is paid from ten to twelve cents a pair and he can make twelve pairs a day; the presser receives four and five cents a pair for pressing and can do fifteen pairs a day, though he only works a portion of the week; the girls get eight and nine cents a pair and can make six or seven pairs a day. One girl employed at this place was certainly not above ten

years of age. The price received by the contractor at this place has been reduced from forty to twenty-five cents. The rent for the two rooms is \$5.

Wolf Abel, a pantsmaker, has but one room at 1137 Little McElderry street, which he uses as a workshop, kitchen and sleeping apartment. The size of the room is about twelve feet square and nine feet high and but one machine is in operation, though at one time, he states, six persons were employed in this small space. At present, however, he employs only two persons, and with the assistance of his wife, manages to eke out a living. Besides the two machines the room contained a bed, cooking stove, two tables, several chairs and other pieces of furniture. Three children played about the floor, which was far from clean, though there was a noticeable absence of clippings about, which, however, may be accounted for by the scarcity of material to work on. The contractor gets but sixteen cents for a pair such as he formerly received twenty-five for, and he finds it necessary to put more work on each garment. From this amount he must pay five cents for finishing, and three cents for pressing, besides having to buy his own cotton and silk. He can turn out about fourteen pairs a day. The rent for this room is \$4.50 a month.

Abraham Swettgall, a pantsmaker at 128 South Exeter street, has a shop on the second floor back. The exterior of this house is far above the average. It has been newly painted and has curtains on the windows. The house is a large one and is owned by the contractor. The interior is not so inviting as might appear from the exterior, for in the first back room, which is 12x10x9 feet, is crowded four machines, two large tables, a gasoline stove and five men. The room further back is a bath-room and is 10x8x8, which besides being used as a storage room for scraps, contains eight girls at work. The living room is in close proximity to the shop and everything is in disorder. There are plenty of rooms in this house suitable for a good shop, but these are all rented, bringing to the owner a large revenue. A close, unwholesome smell pervades the atmosphere, and it is almost incredible that so many persons can live in such close quarters. The operators here make from \$4 to \$5 a week, and the girls from \$1.50 to \$3. The contractor now receives thirty-seven and a-half cents for a garment he formerly got fifty cents for. The rent for this shop, if rented, would be about \$4.

On the second floor of 5 North High street Louis Feinstein, a pantsmaker, has his workshop. There are two other families occupying apartments on this floor also, though there are but four rooms in all. The workshop is about ten feet square and about nine feet high, and in this limited space are employed four men and two girls. This contractor complained bitterly of his condition, and said that young women who live at home with their parents were underbidding the regular contractors, as the girls' expenses were comparatively light. Aside from the low price at which these women were able to take the work, Feinstein claimed that a pretty face was generally an open sesame to the good graces of many of the attaches of the large wholesale houses, and many imperfections in the work were passed over that would not be passed if the poor work had been done by a man. As a result of this competition, he has now but two days' work in a week. The operators can earn \$5 or \$6 a week when constantly employed, while the girls make from \$1.50 to \$2.50. The rent paid is \$4 a month.

Jacob Novick has a pantsmaking shop at 7 North High street, the entrance to which is through an alley between a barber shop and a saloon. The alley is a filthy, foul-smelling one, the refuse from the houses on both sides standing in stagnant pools for days at a time. Into one of the rooms the agents were not admitted, but a glance showed that it was used as a bedroom at night while employed as a workshop for the girls during the day. The contractor complained of the bad condition of the trade and said, though they toiled from early morning until late at night, they were still unable to make enough to get a decent living. He has a wife and five small children, though he could not afford to let the latter go to school, but was obliged to keep them at home to assist in the almost hopeless task of making a living. Four persons besides his own family are employed and they have about three days work a week. The operators are paid seven and eight cents a pair and the girls five and six cents a pair, and can finish six or seven pairs a day. The gasoline stoves cost twelve cents a day to maintain and the rent is \$4 a month.

In striking contrast to the last named is the shop of Benjamin Blum, a pantsmaker at 102 South High street. His shop is on the second floor of the dwelling, which is remarkably clean and well kept. The shop consists of two

front rooms, one 18x15x10 feet and the other 20x20x10. He has six men and ten girls employed and they seem to be contented and earning fairly good wages under the circumstances. The operators get nine and ten cents a pair and can earn \$8 or \$9 a week; the finishers are paid eight and nine cents a pair and earn from \$3 to \$4.50 a week; the presser gets five and six cents a pair and can press from eighteen to twenty pairs a day, and the baster receives two cents a pair and is enabled to earn \$4 a week. The reduction in the price paid the contractor amounts to twenty-five per cent., and the garments require more work to be placed on them. The occupant owns the house, but if he was required to rent would have to pay about \$9 a month for shop room.

Abraham Weinberg, a pantsmaker at 103 South High street, had only one machine in operation, though a year previous had seven. One of the rooms used for a workshop is on the second floor and another on the third. Two men and three girls have work here about three days a week. The contractor's wife also helps along, as without her assistance the contractor believes he would be unable to meet his expenses. He declares that nearly every time he takes his completed work to the manufacturer and is given more work to do that there is a reduction in the price announced. These various reductions aggregate about forty per cent. as compared with the prices paid one year ago. The operator gets ten cents a pair, the girls nine and ten cents, and with steady work the latter could earn \$6 or \$7 a week. The shop and living rooms are in good condition, being much better kept than the average. The rent for the shop would be about \$5 a month.

Herman Schneider, of 207 South High street, conducts a pantsmaking shop which is in a fairly good condition. The room used is 20x12x10 feet, and there are five men and five girls employed. This contractor formerly employed about twice the number. Those now employed average about three and a-half days' work a week. The operators receive from ten to thirteen cents a pair, and can make nine and ten pairs a day; the finishers get eleven and twelve cents a pair, and finish from five to eight pairs a day; the presser gets five and six cents a pair, and earns from \$7 to \$8 a week. The employees seemed contented with their employer, though they had much fault to find with the great reduction in prices. A year prior to this time they claim

that they could easily make as much money in half the time now required. The contractor's prices have been reduced from forty and forty-five cents to thirty and thirty-five cents. The rent of the shop is \$5 a month.

Hyman Goldberg, a pantsmaker, has his shop, bedroom and kitchen all in one room, 15x12x8 feet, at 209 South High street, on the second floor. The room contained two machines, table, cooking utensils of various kinds, a bed and cooking stove. Notwithstanding the apparently crowded condition of this apartment, there were evidences of an attempt to keep the place clean. Three men and five girls are employed. To the operator he pays eight to twelve cents a pair; the presser, four and five cents, and the finisher, from six to fifteen cents, according to the quality of the garment. The reduction the contractor had sustained amounted to nearly fifty per cent. The rent for the shop was \$3 a month.

Israel Berkenfeld, 12½ Marsh Market Space, is a vest-maker, and has a shop in the front room of the third-story of this building. The room is 12x16x9 feet and was very poorly lighted, there being but one small window. The place was very much crowded, five men and two girls being employed here. The men sat about in their undershirts, which were open at the front, and they seemed to be very nearly fagged out. The contractor said that when he looked back he could hardly realize how he had managed to live during the past six months. Work had been very scarce and such work as he had was not at all profitable. The employes work by the week, the operator getting \$9 or \$10 a week, the girls \$3 to \$4.50 and the presser \$7. Of course they do not have steady work and at times are only employed three days a week. The rent of the shop is \$5 a month.

Barney Fleischman, pantsmaker, at 921 East Lombard street, has two rooms, one 12x9x8 feet, the other 22x18x9 feet, which are used as a workshop. In these two rooms nine persons are at work, and the rooms are also used for domestic purposes. A bed, cooking stove and utensils, lounge, tables, etc., clippings and cast-off garments are strewn about and the rooms present anything but an inviting appearance. The contractor's wife was preparing to do the week's washing and this added to the general disorder that prevailed. The contractor was not at home, but the workmen had a sad tale to tell of their conditions.

But two machines were in operation and those only on half time. The operators are paid nine to eleven cents a pair and can hardly make eight or nine pairs a day; the finishers, seven and eight cents a pair and make five or six pairs a day; the presser gets five cents and presses fifteen to eighteen pairs a day. The contractor now receives but twenty-seven and a half and thirty cents, and after paying his hands their proportion has but three or three and a half cents per pair left for his own compensation. The rent is \$5 a month.

Charles Bass, a pantsmaker at 1244 Jackson street, has one room, 12x12x9 feet, on the third floor, in which there are six persons employed. The room was littered with scraps and clippings and very much crowded. The operators get ten and eleven cents a pair and can make about nine or ten pairs a day; the presser gets five cents and can press about twenty-four a day; the girls finish from eight to ten a day, for which they are paid seven and eight cents a pair. The contractor gets about twenty-five per cent. less for his work now than formerly and yet is required to be more particular with it. About three days a week is the rule here. The rent is \$3 a month.

Abraham Markovitch, pantsmaker, has two rooms at 1200 Jackson street, which he uses for a workshop. One of them is on the second floor, 12x15x10 feet, and one on the third floor, 12x8x9. The shop and the rest of the house is in a cleanly condition, the scraps and clippings are kept in a special place provided for them, and plenty of air and light are admitted through the windows. Operators receive ten and eleven cents a pair, and make nine or ten pairs a day; the finishers get from six to eight cents, and make seven to eight a day; the presser gets five and six cents a pair, and presses from twenty to twenty-five pairs a day. The price paid the contractor has been reduced from fifteen to twenty cents on each garment, and the volume of work has been greatly decreased, and it is said that were it not for the aid received from the charitable societies they would have starved to death. The rent for the workshop is \$8 a month.

Hyman Lochman has one room, 30x14x10 feet, on the second floor of 1139 Little McElderry street, in which he makes pants besides using it as a general living room. There were no evidences that the room had been recently cleaned, in fact, it was positively filthy. In this room were three machines, two large tables, cooking stove, one kitchen table,

cooking utensils and dishes of every description. There are now two men and four girls at work, though as many as twenty persons have been employed here. Operators are paid six cents a pair, and can make twenty a day; finishers, five and a-half cents, and finish nine a day; the pressing costs the contractor about three cents each pair. The price paid to the contractor has been reduced just fifty per cent. and he obtains only sufficient work to keep the hands employed about half time. The rent is \$5 a month.

Twelve persons, six men and six girls were crowded into a room 12x18x9 feet at Louis Scherr's pantsmaking shop, at 901 Granby street. Besides these people there were four machines, and bundles of unfinished work were lying all about the room. The contractor said he intended to enlarge his shop, a resolution it would be well for himself and his employes to keep. His employes became dissatisfied with the piece work system, and as a result, they were all working by the week. The operators were paid \$7 or \$8 a week; the presser \$9; the girls \$3, \$4 and \$5, according to their respective abilities. The contractor said he could not complain of lack of work and said that he had suffered only a reduction of ten cents a pair on a fifty cent garment. He did not seem to think that this reduction was very great, though it is twenty per cent. The rent for the shop would be about \$4 a month.

Nathan Altshoal, a pantsmaker at 1003 Granby street, has three men and two girls employed in a room 14x12x9 feet, and had a slanting roof which made the room in some parts no more than four feet high. A very offensive odor prevailed throughout the house, and the shop floor was fairly littered with scraps and clippings. The faces of those employed here had that pinched and haggard appearance which may be taken as a sure index of the horrible conditions under which they lived. The prices here are about the same as that in the other shops. The rent is \$3 a month.

Jos. A. Seegal, a pantsmaker, 2000 Christian street, has two rooms about 14x14x10 feet, and in busy season employs twelve persons. At the time of the visit of inspection no work was being done, as the contractor said he would rather be idle than work at the low rates prevailing at the time. His rent for shoprooms was \$8 a month.

Harris Schaffer, 2121 Christian street, has two machines in operation making pants, though they are not running more than three days a week. He runs one of the machines himself and has the "finishing" done outside, so that there were only three persons employed in the shop. These received the average rates, but all declared that they merely existed as these prices were so low. The place was in very fair condition. Rent \$7 a month.

Abraham Godelsky, 1300 Gough street, has two attic rooms, one of which is used for a pantsmaking shop. The room is a very small one, 12x8x9 feet, with a slanting roof, which makes it all the smaller. Two small windows open on an ill-smelling yard, and it is only through these windows that even a breath of air reaches the room. There are two operators, one presser and two girls employed here. The room next to it is about the same size, and contains a number of soap boxes, piled one on top of another, which are used as shelves for dishes, cooking utensils and food. About a gross of bottles of washing blue were strewn about the floor in this room, prepared by the contractor when work was scarce at his usual avocation. The operators are paid eighty cents a dozen pairs of pants, and the presser and finishers forty cents a dozen each. The men when working full time earn from \$5 to \$7 a week, but as they only average about four days a week, their income is correspondingly reduced. The rent for the shop is \$3 a month.

Henry Goldsmith is a pantsmaker at 208 South Eden street. His shop is on the basement floor, and consists of two rooms. The front room is 16x14x9 feet, and four operators and five finishers are here employed. Next to this room is the living room, and contains a bed, cooking stove, lounge, kitchen table, washtub and various cooking utensils. Back of this room is another about 12x14x9 feet, in which are employed two pressers, one operator on a serging machine and a bushelman. A number of articles for domestic uses were also in this room, and scraps and clippings had been swept into one corner. The hands employed have only about three day's work a week, and their pay is the same as those similarly engaged. The rent for the shop and dwelling, which is a three-story one, is \$8.

Henry Weinberg, 1420 Gough street, a pantsmaker, has two third story rooms separated by a partition. One of these is 7x14x8 and contains four machines and one large

table, and in this small space are working five men almost crowded on top of one another. There are large quantities of clippings strewn about and the only light and ventilation is through two small windows. The other room is somewhat larger, 12x12x8 feet, and in this are employed five girls and two men. The additional space, however, is largely taken up by a bed, bureau and other pieces of furniture. In neither of these rooms is there any attempt made to observe any proper sanitary regulations. All are employed on the piece-work system. The rent is \$3 a month.

Solomon Scheeler, 817 Ensor street, has a pantsmaking shop on the second floor back in a room 12x15x9. There are three machines in operation, one presser and two girls. The presser in this shop has to shrink the bottoms of the pants so as to have them assume their proper shape, a work that had formerly been done by the wholesale manufacturer. For this additional work no extra compensation was paid. A portion of the work called "serging" was also formerly done by the wholesaler, but this work has also been shifted to the contractor. The latter had to buy a machine costing \$75, and has to pay for the additional work. In the face of this, the contractor receives but \$3 a dozen, while he formerly was paid \$5.

Max Goldberg, pantsmaker, at 815 Ensor street, occupies a room 15x14x10, formerly used as a grocery store. Eleven persons are at work here and are very much crowded, as there are also five machines, four tables, a counter and a gasoline stove within this small space. The wife of the contractor renders such help as she can, and bitter complaint is made of the great reductions that have recently taken place. The only ventilation is through a partly opened front door, as there is no way to open the bow-windows. The rent is \$6 a month.

Louis Pearlman, 300 North Gay street, a vestmaker, has a shop that is very well adapted to the trade if it was only kept in a little more cleanly condition. The room is 18x30x14 feet and has numerous windows. Notwithstanding this latter fact the place was foul-smelling and dirty in the extreme. The window-panes, ceiling and walls were almost black, and in every corner of the room hung cobwebs in great profusion. At one time twenty-five persons were employed here, though only six were employed at the time of the inspection. Three of these were

operators, one trimmer, one presser and a girl. They do not average more than two or three days a week; and the men cannot earn more than \$5, while the girl's average is from \$1.50 to \$2. The rent paid for the shop is \$12 a month.

The shop of William Sadtler, a vestmaker, 123 North High street, is in very fair condition, though the same complaint is heard with reference to the reductions in prices and the scarcity of work. Three men and one girl are here employed, in a room 14x15x10, and the average compensation of the former is from \$5 to \$6 a week, while that of the latter is about \$3. The rent for the shop is \$5 a month.

B. Wiener, 225 South Exeter street, owns the house in which he lives, and had a shop especially built for the making of vests. It is 32x17x10 feet, has plenty of air and light, and is kept in a cleanly condition. There are four men and three girls employed from three to four days a week, the men averaging from \$7 to \$8 a week and the girls from \$3 to \$4.50. The contractor stated that he had almost to beg for even this much work. The rental value of the shop is about \$8 a month.

Philip Meyer, 1244 Jackson street, has four men and three girls at work making vests in a third-story back room, 11x15x9. The room is fairly well kept, though numerous clippings are scattered about the floor. The operators here are paid by the week, and get about \$7 and their assistants from \$3 to \$3.50. The presser makes from eighty cents to \$1 a day and the girls from \$2.50 to \$4 a week. This was the only shop in which there was heard any complaint about uncertainty of obtaining the money earned by the employees. Some of them said that they were never sure when they were going to get their earnings and were unable to explain why. The reason, though, may be surmised from the fact that the contractor gets but \$2.75 a dozen for vests while he formerly received \$3.25 for the same number. The shop rents for \$3 a month.

Benjamin Firmin is a vestmaker at 1008 East Pratt street, and occupies a room 18x16x11, in which are employed four men and two girls. The operators make from \$8 to \$9 a week, the girls from \$3 to \$4 and the presser about \$5.50. About three days' work a week is the average. The house in which this shop is situated is being permitted to go to ruin, and the necessity for a few coats of paint and other small repairs is painfully apparent. The

hallway on the third floor (the one on which the shop is located) is piled high with housefurnishings of all kinds, trunks, a wardrobe, a baby carriage, chairs and other articles of the kind. An unpleasant odor pervades the whole house, but, as the contractor plaintively said, "What can we do?" The rent is \$4 a month.

The vestmaking shop of Morris Epstein, 817 Ensor street, comprises three rooms on the third floor. Their size and condition are somewhat above the average, and the task system, which prevails in so many of the shops, has been eliminated here. The front room is 15x24x10; the middle room is 15x15x10, and the back room is 15x10x8. The operators, six in number, make from \$5 to \$7 a week; the two pressers, when working steadily, can make from \$7 to \$8; the finishers, of which there are five, earn from \$1.50 to \$7. Two girls in this place could not have been above ten or twelve years of age. Their weekly wages are \$1.50. The shop rent is \$8 a month.

Isaac Goldstein, 637 Ensor street, makes vests on the third floor, in a room 17x32x9. The room is well kept and has plenty of light and air. A box is kept for the reception of scraps and clippings, and the whole house presents a striking contrast to those of others visited. Four men and three girls are employed, the former averaging from \$1 to \$1.50 a day and the latter from \$3 to \$5 a week. The shop rent is \$6 a month.

Joseph Levy, 643 Ensor street, was engaged in making letter carriers' vests, at the time of this investigation, in the midst of most unhealthy surroundings. The shop room is 18x20x10, and there were four men and three girls employed, besides the contractor's wife, who seemed to be attending to the mid-day meal and assisting in the manufacture of the vests at the same time. The employes claim that their wages have been greatly reduced, notwithstanding the fact that their work must be of the first quality. Operators who formerly averaged \$12 a week can now scarcely make \$1.25 a day; the presser makes about \$4 a week, while the finishers have been reduced from \$3.50 and \$4 to \$2 and \$3. The shop is in a filthy condition, and partially made up vests are lying all about the shop and in the kitchen adjoining. The gasoline stove intended for the heating of the irons is also used for cooking purposes. The rent is \$6 a month.

Louis Horowitz makes knee pants at 116 Albemarle street. The entrance to the factory is through an alley and up four flights of dark, crooked stairs. One unacquainted with the place would be likely to lose his way, as the house is a large one. The contractor has two rooms, one 16x14x10 and the other 16x18x10 feet. The former is the chief living room and contains a bed, stove, lounge, table and cooking utensils. The adjoining room is the workshop, and four operators, one presser and two finishers are employed. This room is also used as a sleeping apartment for boarders, who use folding beds. In these two rooms the people employed eat and sleep and the whole place is in a filthy condition. The operators receive from thirty to forty cents a dozen and can do about two dozen a day; the presser gets about seven cents a dozen and can press twelve dozen a day; the finishers average about thirty-five cents a day. Four days work a week is about the average, though some weeks they are entirely without work. The rent is \$6 a month.

Abraham Brodie has a pantsmaking establishment in the house adjoining, in a room 14x16x10. Only two machines were in operation, employing three men and five girls, whereas six machines, employing nearly three times as many persons, were formerly in use. The room next the workshop is the kitchen, and is in a very unclean condition. The wages of the employes are about the same as in the other shops visited.

Jacob Katz, 840 East Pratt street, with the assistance of his wife, makes pants in a room 14x10x9 feet, though they have only sufficient work to employ them about three days a week. All of the work save the finishing is done by this couple, while the finishing is distributed among a number of married women in the neighborhood. The aggregate earnings of the contractor and his wife do not exceed \$4 or \$5 a week. The rent is \$3 a month.

Morris Levenson, 842 East Pratt street, has a shop 14x16x9 feet and employs three men making vests and has the finishing done elsewhere. About fourteen vests a day are made, for which he receives from twenty-five to thirty cents a piece. He has two other rooms, a bedroom and kitchen, and all are in a cleanly condition, though the rest of the house, occupied by other persons, is filthy.

Joseph Coplan, 202 Albemarle street, with the assistance of his wife and son, manages to make about two dozen

pairs of pants a day, at \$1.50 a dozen. The finishing is done outside, and for this he pays thirty cents a dozen. About four dozen pairs a week is all the work he can get, and he declares that, if it were not for the assistance he receives from the charitable societies, his family would have starved.

Samuel Maseritz has a pantsmaking shop on the third floor of 427 South Central avenue. The shop is reached by means of a dingy, foul-smelling, crooked stairway, and comprises two rooms, each about 14x12x9. The roofs are slanting both back and front, thus materially decreasing the amount of space. In these rooms are employed five men and eight girls. Five machines were in operation and a great number of other articles occupied the space that should have been for the use of the employes. Four or five tables, a bed, cooking-stove and utensils were the most noticeable, and everything was horribly dirty. It is inconceivable how human beings can exist in such quarters.

Hymen Sirkin, 1008 East Pratt street, is a pantsmaker and has only his wife to assist him, and they work in a back room 18x20x10. He used to have three machines going, but owing to the great reduction made in prices by the wholesaler, was obliged to abandon them. The room now used for a workshop also serves as a bedroom, kitchen and dining-room. It is, however, clean and well kept, despite the fact that it is used for so many different purposes. Sirkin receives from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pair, and from this he has to pay five cents a pair for pressing, which is done outside. The couple make about six pairs a day. Rent for the shop is \$3 a month.

Joseph Seegal, 1013 East Pratt street, complains bitterly of the great reduction in prices and the scarcity of work. He had, at one time, thirty persons employed in the manufacture of pants, while he has but six men and five girls at present in a room 14x18x10. The room was very much crowded, while the next room was the kitchen and bedroom combined. In this latter room was a bed, table, sink, cooking utensils, broken chairs, a stove minus the front legs and supported by a soap box; clippings all over the floor and partly finished garments everywhere. The rooms and hallways were very dirty and a very offensive odor permeated the atmosphere. This odor was doubtless in a measure explained by the fact that the tenant of the lower floor has cows and goats in the yard. The prices here are the same as in the other shops. The rent is \$6 a month for both rooms.

In addition to these shops there were a number of others visited in which the conditions were precisely the same as those already enumerated, and any detailed description of them would be but a repetition of what has already been given. In a great many cases, also, it was found that a number of the shops were entirely idle, or practically so, and any attempt to state the conditions existing there would be exceedingly misleading. In order, however, to have these shops properly recorded, a list of them are herewith given :

M. Rosenblatt, 10 East street.
H. Weintrobe, 109 North Exeter street.
M. Silverman, 211 North Exeter street.
E. Weisberg, 1216 East Fayette street.
John Jacobs, 240 North High street.
Charles Unsil, 419 North Castle street.
W. Newman, 414 North Chester street.
S. Mechefsky, 701 Aliceanna street.
Peter Vandowitch, 616 South Broadway.
Andrew Pomae, 718 South Broadway.
A. Lochefsky, Baltimore and Pearl streets.
John Burinsckas, 1921 Frederick avenue.
A. Meliolvitch, 10 South Stricker street.
Matthew Unitas, 418 West Conway street.
Joseph Jalgarns, 424 West Conway street.
J. Kerwittes, 130 West Pratt street.
Anton Miller, 132 West Pratt street.
J. Yankousky, 201 West Pratt street.
Samuel Cohen, 8 East York street.
J. Olevich, 124 South Charles street.
B. Marches, 2 West Pratt street.
J. Bobilitz, 318 Cider alley.
Anton Ulchinsky, 651 West Pratt street.
Frank Demeke, 310 West Lombard street.
N. Zellwis, Green and German streets.
Louis Felzenberg, 1050 Harford avenue.

As this investigation was made in the early summer of 1894, it is not unlikely that some of these shops have changed hands or have been abandoned altogether.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

In the six months preceding the publication of the bulletin upon this subject, already referred to, much thought and careful investigation had been given to ascertaining the number and condition of the unemployed in American cities. Particular reference is had to this time, as being the period immediately following the financial depression beginning in the summer of 1893, when millions of people were thrown, almost without warning, out of work, helpless, and confronted by the further privations and sufferings of winter. The gravity of this problem, which had never before reached such alarming proportions, arrested the public attention to a degree which is sufficient evidence that this was by far the saddest and most serious of all the consequences resulting from these conditions. The investigations made have been by state and municipal authority, the former by the bureaus of labor statistics, and the latter by the police and health departments in many of the large cities, while much has been done by the individual efforts of economists and by the newspapers. The results have been instructive and interesting from an economic standpoint, and have done more than anything heretofore attempted, to bring all classes and conditions of men face to face with a question which is more rapidly nearing a solution, with each recurrence of social crises.

An estimate made by this Bureau in December, 1893, for Mr. Carlos C. Closson, Jr., of Harvard University, placed the number of unemployed in Baltimore, at that time, at 10,000, and these figures were used by him in an article published in the January number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics. This is about eleven per cent. of the whole number of wage workers, and while the estimate was as nearly correct as possible, at that time, short of actual investigation, it fell far below the number soon thereafter out of work. Far from a correct approximation were the figures of the police census, made on or about the same time, which placed the number at between 7,000 and 8,000. This is clearly made apparent when it is considered that according to accepted theory, there are at all times 5,000 persons out of employment in Baltimore. In a brief reference to

"The Unemployed," in the Second Annual Report of this Bureau, issued in January, 1894, it being impossible to give the subject any more extended treatment at that time, for the reason that work on the report was too far advanced—the number of unemployed was estimated at one-third of the whole, 30,000, or thirty-three and one-third per cent.

The investigations made for the bulletin subsequently published and the results of which are republished in this report, showed that even these figures were an under-estimate. As it was impossible, for the want of means, to make a house to house canvass, the labor organizations were resorted to, as the best source from which to obtain the information desired. Although these organizations do not control all of the members of the various crafts, yet it was assumed that they would be well-informed as to the number of those in each trade, and be able to give some intelligent estimate of the number out of work. It is to be regretted, however, that this assumption was not justified in every case. There is no class in the community who are more desirous of securing statistics bearing upon the labor question than are the members of organized labor, yet it is true, that in most cases, no accurate information can be obtained from them. It reflects no credit upon these organizations to have so little accurate information which is so vital to their own interests.

There are one or two exceptions, it is true, but these only emphasize the rule. It is idle to expect any one to prepare statistics of interest to organized labor, if the members thereof do not themselves give that active assistance which is so necessary. If no records are kept by these organizations, as to the amount of wages earned per annum by the members, if they have no definite idea as to the number of persons of their respective crafts without employment at a given time, how can such statistics be presented? One notable exception to the general rule is the Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, which made especial efforts to secure the information accurately and promptly. Circulars of inquiry were sent out by the organization to each establishment in which any of the members were employed and the information thus obtained is embodied in this bulletin.

In a number of instances the efforts of the Bureau to secure the information was entirely unsuccessful, and it is therefore impossible to give the figures for a number of

very important trades. There are enough given, however, from which to form an accurate estimate of the number of persons without employment.

It must be kept in view that the figures and estimates given are those for the latter part of 1893 and the early months of 1894, as contained in the Bulletin issued by this Bureau March 1, 1894. There is no reason for supposing, however, that there have been any material changes in the conditions existing at that time. On the contrary, while there have been some improvements here and there, the evidences are wanting to show any substantial amelioration.

Following is a table showing the number of persons in principal trades, and the number and percentage out of employment:*

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL TRADES, THE NUMBER OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PERCENTAGE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

TRADES.	Total Number in Trades.	Number out of Employment.	Percentage out of Employment.
Cigarmakers.....	1,300	300	23
Carpenters	3,000	1,000	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Canmakers	600	200	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Painters.....	800	600	75
Printers	650	160	23
Musicians	450	250	56
Retail clerks	1,000	300	30
Granite cutters... .	60	45	75
Bricklayers	1,300	435	33
Stationary engineers.....	1,200	400	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Shoe lasters.....	85	42	50
Clothing cutters	550	150	27
Ironmolders.....	850	600	70
	11,795	4,482	38

* Winter 1893-4.

It will be seen from this table that of 11,795 persons in thirteen trades, 4,482 of them were without employment. This is very nearly thirty-eight per cent. It is a very conservative estimate to place the population of Baltimore at 450,000. It may be said that one-fifth of the population is engaged in productive employments, as distinguished from professional occupations, and that, therefore, there are 90,000 working people in this city. If thirty-eight per cent. of these leading trades are without employment, at least as great a proportion of the whole body of workingmen are idle. This is further shown when it is considered that the unskilled laborer's employment depends to a greater or less extent upon the employment of skilled hands. For example, if carpenters, bricklayers and stonecutters are out of work, the unskilled laborers are of necessity also without employment. It is thus shown, then, that there were 33,900 persons out of employment in this city, or more than one-third of the entire number, at the beginning of the past year, and the conditions of 1895 are practically the same.

This is a serious condition of affairs to confront any community, for though it is pretty generally conceded among all classes that the conditions in Baltimore are peculiarly good for the working masses, yet the amount of want and suffering, and even crime, which may result from more than one-third of the working people being without employment, is almost incalculable.

It is true that the charitable organizations and individuals are constantly endeavoring to relieve the pressing needs of the poor, yet how many are there who can never be reached in this way, and what is likely to be the effect upon those who are assisted? Is not the evidence incontrovertible that charity tends to further pauperization? The systematic giving under the direction of the Charity Organization Society may minimize this tendency, yet it is not entirely eliminated.

It is desirable that the erection and improving of buildings be inaugurated and carried on without unnecessary delay, and that public improvements should be pushed with all the vigor consistent with existing circumstances. No illiberal or radical laws should be permitted to stand in the way of the investments of capital and the consequent employment and absorption of all surplus labor.

In the following pages a more detailed statement is given of the conditions existing in each of the trades before mentioned, so far as such information could be obtained:

THE CIGARMAKERS.

There is no organization of workingmen in Baltimore that makes better provision for its members out of employment than the cigarmakers. All of those out of work, who are in good standing in their Union, can draw \$3 a week for six weeks out of every quarter, or \$72 a year. If they desire to travel to the next town, the railroad fare is furnished, which they are required to return, however, in weekly instalments of ten per cent. of their earnings, whenever they again secure employment. The Union also pays a death benefit of from \$50 to \$550, apportioned according to length of membership. Upon the death of a wife or widowed mother, \$40 are paid by the Union. In the event of a strike, the striking members receive \$5 a week for sixteen weeks, after which time \$3 are paid. Sick benefits of \$5 a week for thirteen weeks are also paid. These benefits are all paid from the funds of the International Union, of which the local organization is a branch. In exceptional cases, however, the benefits above enumerated are supplemented by contributions from the local Union.

The present season of depression of business in the cigar-making trade is the worst since 1873. It is estimated by the officers of the Union, that of the 1,300 cigarmakers in the city, at least 300 are at present out of work. This depression is general throughout the country in this trade, and of 60,000 cigarmakers in the United States, 20,000 are said to be out of work.

THE CARPENTERS.

The carpenters in Baltimore number, according to the best estimates, 3,000. Of this number there are, of course, a great many who have been designated as mere "hatchet and saw" men, that is, men who have never served a regular apprenticeship at the business, yet have a sufficient knowledge of the trade to be active competitors in the labor market. The most careful estimates place the number out of employment at 1,000. This is a very large number to be out of work, for last year, at this time, the Carpenters' Union could not supply the demand made upon it for hands.

There is no "out-of-work benefit fund" in this Union, though \$4 a week for thirteen weeks may be paid to a member who meets with an accident while working at his trade. Death benefits of from \$100 to \$250 are paid on the death of a member, and from \$25 to \$50 upon the death of

the wife of a member. The sum paid is conditioned upon the length of membership of the person concerned.

THE CANMAKERS.

It is difficult to obtain information in connection with this trade, which may be said to even approach accuracy. This is due to the fact that there are a great number of men who work at the trade only when the season is busy and the prices high, while at other times they seek and very often find employment at some other occupation. It is estimated, however, that about 600 canmakers are now in the city, of whom about 200 are out of employment. This is a much greater number than were without work at this time last year, though this is by no means the busy season. There is no "out-of-work benefit" paid by the Canmakers' Assembly.

THE PAINTERS.

The painters number in Baltimore about 800, of whom 600 are now out of work. The depression does not appear to have affected this trade so much as it has some of the others, for the officers of Hope Assembly, which is the leading organization of this trade, state that at this season there are always about this number out of work.

THE PRINTERS.

It is difficult to determine just how many printers are at any specified time in the city, as there is always a considerable number "on the road." When business is dull in one locality they find it more profitable to travel to some nearby town than to remain in the city where work is scarce. There is thus always a greater or less number of sojourners in every large city.

The number of printers in Baltimore, as estimated by the officers of the Typographical Union, is 650. Of these the best estimate obtainable places the number out of work at 160. Some of these are what are called substitutes, who take the places of other printers on the daily newspapers, who may be temporarily disengaged. These substitutes do not average more than two days a week. The introduction of typesetting machines has been very largely instrumental in displacing hand typesetters in Baltimore, as elsewhere, though in this city this tendency has been to some extent counterbalanced by the close proximity of the Government

Printing Office, at Washington. This office annually absorbs a number of the surplus printers who would otherwise remain here as competitors.

THE MUSICIANS.

The number of professional musicians in Baltimore is estimated at 450. This estimate does not include the great number of semi-professional musicians who have some other trade or calling which occupies their time during the day, but includes only those who devote their time entirely to music. Many of these are employed at the theatres, while a great many more depend upon engagements for a short period. The officers of the Musical League say that the depression in their particular line is unprecedented, and that fully 250 musicians are without engagements.

THE RETAIL CLERKS.

The Retail Clerks' Association estimates the number of clerks in Baltimore at 1,000, of which number 300 are out of employment. The number given very evidently does not include all the retail clerks in the city, but doubtless refers only to the number employed in the larger establishments. It has no reference to the small army of female clerks whatever.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS.

During the busy season there are upwards of 200 granite cutters working in Baltimore, but at present there are but sixty in the city. Many of those who find employment in this city at certain times in the year withdraw to some of the smaller towns while work is temporarily suspended here. The city is thus relieved, to that extent, of a number of unemployed men. The best estimate obtainable places the number of granite cutters at present employed at fifteen, or one-fourth of the whole number now in the city.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

The bricklayers in Baltimore number about 1,300, of whom at least one-third are now out of work. This estimate is furnished by the officers and leading members of the Bricklayers' Union, which controls the majority of men engaged in that occupation. This estimate—435—is a very conservative one, and is based upon the number out of work who are members of the union. This is a greater number than was out of work during the same period last year,

though, as the weather has been unusually mild, many more could be employed if all those having work to do were to go forward with it.

THE STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

The number of stationary engineers in the city is estimated to be between 1,200 and 1,300, of whom about 400 are now out of work. Those engaged in this occupation also keenly feel the present depression, as this is an unusually large number to be without employment.

SHOE LASTERS.

The shoe lasters in Baltimore number eighty-five. Of these about one-third are now idle, about one-half of the remainder working half-time and the balance are steadily employed. Last year about the same time two-thirds of them were steadily employed and only about ten per cent. totally idle. These men nearly all work on the piece-work system.

CLOTHING CUTTERS.

In this city there are upwards of 600, the Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Assembly controlling 550 of that number. There is scarcely any trade which has felt the effects of the business depression as keenly as has this trade. Beginning last July the assembly reports that 425 men were without employment, and this condition lasted about three months. At present, however, the trade is somewhat improved, as but 150 men are now out of work. Wages have also fallen twenty per cent. This has been the worst period, everything considered, since 1865, with the exception of a short period in 1872, which was the result of difficulties between the employers and cutters.

IRON MOLDERS.

The iron molders of Baltimore number 800. At this time there are said to be about one-half, or 400, of them out of work, while the other half are working but half time. It is thus seen that, practically, three-fourths, or 600, of them are without employment. At the same time last year not more than one-twentieth of them were out of work and the balance were working steadily.

Any showing with reference to the unemployed persons in this city would be incomplete without also giving some idea of the amount of charity dispensed by the various charitable and benevolent associations in the city.

From these figures it will be seen that over \$50,000 has been distributed among the poor, in which is also included \$847.60 collected through the efforts of the Morning Herald. In addition to this there was distributed through the same agency, 5,499 loaves of bread, six boxes of clothing and three car loads of provisions.

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

This organization was formed to relieve the evident distress of those who are unable to obtain employment at their usual calling, not by furnishing money and provisions, etc., but by enabling them to perform a certain amount of useful labor for a specified recompense. Accordingly, a stone-yard was secured in the northwestern section of the city, and men were furnished with tickets which entitled them to employment breaking stone.

The amount appropriated for the stone-yard relief work was \$8,000. Of this amount, \$6,065.70 has been expended as follows: For labor, \$3,687.25; for materials (stone), \$1,974.81; for sundry expenses, including plant, lumber, cost of building sheds, hammer handles, shovels, freight, clerk hire and cost of investigation and postage, \$403.64.

The work is for unemployed citizens of Baltimore who are the heads of families. Unmarried persons are not given employment, except where such person is the only support of his parent or parents, who are unable by age or disability to maintain themselves.

In order to guard against imposition and minimize attempts to deceive the committee, thorough investigation in the neighborhood in which the applicant lives is made by skilled inspectors or agents to determine whether the applicant for work is a bona fide resident of the city, his age, occupation, habits and the number in the family dependent upon him, etc.

Certificates for work are mailed, accompanied by a circular letter of instructions how to procure additional tickets. No tickets are delivered except through the mails. Tickets entitle the holder to either single or double work, the dis-

inction between single and double work being based upon the number of persons actually dependent upon the head of the family. Where such number is or exceeds four, double work is permitted; where it is less than four, single work only is allowed. For single work, the task allotted is to break a fair-sized cartload of stone, requiring usually about four hours' labor, for which fifty cents is paid. For double work the task is increased about ninety per cent. and for which \$1 is paid. In no case does the payment for one day's work exceed \$1. The work is arranged in order to employ each man who applies, for three successive days in each week, thus allowing him ample opportunity to obtain, if possible, employment in his usual avocation, and enable the committee to give the greatest possible relief to the largest number of persons. Should the effort to obtain employment elsewhere be unsuccessful, he is still eligible for relief in the manner indicated.

The total number of tickets issued from January 22d to February 16th, was 3,199, of which the Charity Organization Society issued 1,028, the German Society of Maryland 862 and the Poor Association 1,309. Of this number, 2,350 were used or redeemed by labor, 718 of which were of those issued by the Charity Organization Society, 647 of the German Society and 985 of the Poor Organization. From February 16th to the present the labor certificates have been issued directly under the supervision of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Stone Yards, during which 3,000 tickets have been issued and mailed; 1,184 of these have been redeemed by work.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The Charity Organization Society has secured aid through individuals and church societies, since October 1st, for 2,294 cases; some of this relief was in money and some in kind, and Miss M. E. Richmond, the general secretary, estimates the value thereof at \$5,000. In addition to this, \$398.07 have been expended from the "Golden Book Fund" to those in immediate need. During the same period employment has been found for 1,565 persons.

POOR ASSOCIATION.

The Poor Association, from October 1 to December 31, has relieved 3,469 families, aggregating 12,031 persons, and involving an expenditure of \$4,600. Of those relieved, 649

of them were new cases, and had never received assistance in this way before. During January, 2,625 families were relieved, aggregating 9,700 persons. The amount expended in this way was \$3,400. Since October, 3,889 visits were made under the direction of this association.

FRIENDLY INN.

The Friendly Inn has an average of seventy-five applicants a day the whole year, which number runs up to 100 a day during the winter months. The expenditures average \$400 a month during the full year and \$500 a month for the winter months. The applicants at the Friendly Inn are of two classes, viz., those who are sent by other charitable organizations for meals and lodging, which are paid for by the respective organizations, and those who make a direct appeal, and who are required to saw ten sticks of wood for a meal or lodging. The month of January is a very fair average winter month and the records show that 288 meals were paid for, while 5,618 were worked out. During the same period, 2,460 lodgings were worked out; sixty-nine free meals were given, and forty-eight free lodgings. Those given free meals and lodging are cripples or otherwise incapacitated.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

The German Society of Maryland aims to give assistance to immigrants from Germany, Austria and Switzerland, arriving at or resident in this State, who may be in want and deemed worthy. From October 1, 1893, to January 31, 1894, 657 orders have been given, which required the expenditure of \$3,015.90. An employment bureau is also connected with the society.

CHARITABLE MARINE SOCIETY.

This society aims to relieve the families of persons in the seafaring business. Since October 1st, 1893, the society has relieved thirty families to the extent of \$50 each, a total of \$1,500. This society does not give alms to the general public, but only to the class before mentioned.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.

This is a fund donated by Baron de Hirsch, chiefly for the purpose of assisting in America, Russian and Polish Hebrew immigrants. During this winter, from October,

1893, to February 20, 1894, \$1,609.38 was expended for the relief of the Hebrew poor. This sum does not include the amount furnished immigrants for transportation, when they desired to reach some point beyond this city.

BENEFICIAL SOCIETY OF THE MARYLAND LINE.

This is a mutual benefit association for the relief of sick and destitute ex-Confederates in Maryland, and to bury the dead. The relief given by this organization is continuous, and has little to do with business depressions or "hard times," yet the figures are given, as it is likely that in the absence of this society, its beneficiaries would be to a more or less extent dependent on the other charities. From October 1, 1893, to February 26, 1894, the society granted relief to 101 persons, aggregating an expenditure of \$1,142.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to relieve natives and descendants of Scotland, who may have fallen into misfortune in Baltimore. The number of persons relieved from November 1 to January 31, 1893, was about 360, and involved an expenditure of \$467.80.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This Society reports that assistance is rendered regularly to 664 families, including 2,656 persons. The amount disbursed during the winter months is not given in the Society's report, though \$24,740.25 was expended during the whole year, or an average of over \$2,000 a month. The applicants during the same period numbered 3,981, divided by nationalities as follows: Russians, 2,836; Poles, 841; Germans, 201; Americans, 103. During the year, 474 persons have been assisted by a payment of the cost of transportation to other points.

ST. VINCENT OF PAUL SOCIETY.

This Society is composed of nineteen conferences, distributed among the various Roman Catholic Churches of the city. It is impracticable to give the figures showing the amount of aid given to the poor during the past winter by this organization, but the figures are given for the whole year, and some idea may be obtained from these of the amount given during that period when aid is most generally sought.

During the year 1893, \$4,261.23 were expended for bread and groceries; \$1,126.45, for rent and board; \$1,011.57, cash; \$289.10, for funeral expenses; \$150.17, for clothing; and \$70.59, sundry expenses, making a total of \$6,909.11, or an average of over \$575 a month. During this same period, the number of families relieved was 458, which included 1,585 persons. Beside this alms-giving, the Society also promotes religious instruction at some of the penal and reformatory institutions of the State.

HEBREW LADIES SEWING SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to aid needy Hebrews, with money, furniture, clothing, provisions, etc. From October 1, 1893, to March, 453 persons were relieved, at a cost of over \$4,000.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Apart from the local aspects of this question, it is interesting to consider some of its general phases and the various methods of dealing with it in the past. This cannot better be done than by reproducing in part the last annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. In that report, Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, the chief of the Bureau, presents abstracts of the leading historical examples of public aid to the unemployed, and descriptions of modern plans for dealing with them. Mr. Wadlin takes his foreign data from official documents and reports of foreign governments, which are also in the possession of this Bureau, but as they have not been utilized in the manner that he has made use of them, full acknowledgment is made to him for the extract from his compilation, herein contained. The authorities upon which he relies are chiefly the report issued by the Labor Departments of the English Board of Trade, under the supervision of Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, Commissioner of Labor, September 18, 1893, entitled: "Agencies and Methods for Dealing with the Unemployed." The report on "*Le Placement des Employés*," issued by the Office du Travail of France, and the report of the Bureau of Industries of New Zealand.

For centuries this question of the unemployed has been one for serious consideration, and men have applied themselves to seeking the best method for dealing with it. Government aid has been extended with but poor success, and in some instances with disastrous results, while charity organizations and individual alms have utterly failed to

give any hope of a solution. To-day it is a problem mightier to combat in every particular, and men are still vainly striving to master it.

The abstracts presented show that perhaps the best example from past experience of the employment of persons out of work, directly by municipal authorities, is derived from that under the old poor law of England, Forty-third of Elizabeth, 1601. This statute provided that church authorities should "take order from time to time for setting to work all such persons, married or unmarried, having no means to maintain them, and use no ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by; and also to raise . . . by taxation of every inhabitant . . . a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron and other ware or stuff to set the poor on work."

The statute, with subsequent amendments to more definitely define the duties of authorities, remained in force until superseded by the present method of poor relief under which able-bodied destitute persons are not provided with employment for wages, but are relieved in cases of necessity, the family being taken as the unit and any work to which they may be set being considered a test of destitution and not as employment.

The experience under the old poor law is faithfully summarized in a report of the English Poor Law Commissioners submitted in 1834. It may not have any direct bearing upon present problems, but it at least shows that this form of relief is subject to abuses as grave as any which may arise under the present system. As showing what municipal employment of labor may become if not carefully controlled, the experience is valuable; and, as the record of it is not generally accessible, the condensation of the conclusions of the Poor Law Commission is presented here:

"The forty-third of Elizabeth does not authorize relief to be afforded to any but the impotent, except in return for work. And much as this part of the statute has been neglected, its validity is recognized by the judges. Whatever may be the difficulty of finding profitable work, it is difficult to suppose the existence of a parish in which it would not be possible to provide some work, were it merely to dig holes and fill them again. But though such is the law, it appears from the Parliamentary Returns that payment for work is the most unusual form in which relief is administered. . . . This may easily be accounted for.

“In the first place, to afford relief gratuitously is less troublesome to the parochial authorities than to require work in return for it. Wherever work is to be paid for there must be superintendence, but where paupers are the workpeople much more than the average degree of superintendence is necessary. In ordinary cases all that the superintendent inquires is, whether the workman has performed an average day's work; and where the work is piecework, he need not make even that inquiry. The practice of his trade fixes the market price of the work, and he pays it without asking whether the workman has been one hour or one day in performing it, or whether it exceeds or falls below his wants. But the superintendent of pauper laborers has to ascertain not what is an average day's work, or what is the market price of a given service, but what is a fair day's work for a given individual, his strength and habits considered, at what rate of pay for that work, the number of his family considered, he would be able to earn the sum necessary for his and their subsistence; and lastly, whether he has in fact performed the amount which, after taking all these elements in calculation, it appears that he ought to have performed. It will easily be anticipated that this superintendence is very rarely given, and that in far the greater number of the cases in which work is professedly required from paupers, in fact no work is done.

“In the second place, collecting the paupers in gangs for the performance of parish work is found to be more immediately injurious to their conduct than even allowance or relief without requiring work. Whatever be the general character of the parish laborers, all the worst of the inhabitants are sure to be among the number, and it is well known that the effect of such an association is always to degrade the good, not to elevate the bad. It was among these gangs, who had scarcely any other employment or amusement than to collect in groups and talk over their grievances, that the riots of 1830 appear to have originated. And, thirdly, parish employment does not afford direct profit to any individual. Under most of the other systems of relief the immediate employers of labor can throw on the parish a part of the wages of their laborers. They prefer, therefore, those modes of relief which they can turn to their own account, out of which they can extract profit under the mask of charity.”

The commissioners point out that no uniform system obtained among the different parishes, with respect to the kind and duration of labor required or the amount of its remuneration. In some cases the work was extremely irksome and the pay small; in other cases but a small amount of labor was required, and the pay was fixed with respect to the supposed needs of the applicant rather than with respect to the character of the work. Some of the instances cited by the commissioners are quite interesting. For instance, at Kimpton, Hants:

“The single young men are employed by piece-work, but are restricted to earn only two shillings, six pence a week, and then are at liberty to go where they like. In the same place children are employed in picking stones by task, and are allowed to earn the price of a gallon of bread and six pence over, per week, which they can do in about four days.”

At Uckfield, Sussex, the laborers are required to work a part of each day, so as to earn a sum considered as necessary for their subsistence as fixed by the authorities.

In a parish in Suffolk, twenty acres were hired by the parish and laborers employed by piece-work, on a price in proportion to their necessities. “Either the work was completed by two or three o’clock and the rest of the day was spent in idleness, or the men consumed the whole day in the lazy performance of the work of a portion of the day.”

In Pollington, Yorkshire: “They send many of them upon the highways, but they only worked four hours per day; this is because there is not employment sufficient in that way; they sleep more than they work, and if any but the surveyor found them sleeping they would laugh at them. In Ranccliffe they employed a man, in the winter of 1830-31, to look over them; but they threatened to drown him, and he was obliged to withdraw. If a man did not like his work, he would say, ‘I can have twelve shillings a week by going on the roads and doing as little as I like.’”

Some striking instances are given wherein the labor required by the authorities was trifling, but the pay either equal to or exceeding that of the independent laborer.

In Eastbourne, in Sussex, the pay received for barely nominal labor was so great that "the wives of the few independent laborers regret that their husbands are not paupers." In the agricultural districts, especially in Northamptonshire, men were sent upon the roads to work. "He is expected to work, not the farmer's hours or anything like them, but to begin at eight, to leave at twelve for dinner, an hour, and to leave the roads finally at four." When the surveyor of the roads was present "the men bestir themselves a little, but the moment his back is turned the man who gives himself any trouble is laughed at by his companions. . . . Whatever the previous character of a man may have been, he is seldom able to withstand the corruption of the roads; two years' occasional employment there ruins the best laborer. Moreover, in very many instances, the difference between parish pay for pretending to break stones on the road, and the real wages given by the farmer (in independent labor in the district) does not amount to more than one shilling a week, and if a man has a family entitling him to receive a given sum by the scale as head money, he receives as much from the parish as he would from any other employer. Accordingly the laborers who are only occasionally employed are nearly indifferent to pleasing or displeasing their employer. They quit with the remark which I heard at least a dozen times from different overseers, 'I can get as much on the roads as if I worked for you.'

In other places it was found "the laborers are much deteriorated. They do not care whether they have regular work or not; they prefer idle work on the roads. The magistrates at the Uckfield bench told the overseer, year before last, that if the men made complaint they should be allowed at the rate of two shillings, four pence per head for each member of the family."

The experience outlined in these extracts were sufficient to show that the abuses of the method of relief by work were sufficient to justify the change of system, and the act of 1834 superseded the old poor law.

RELIEF IN TEMPORARY EXIGENCY.

Among the most extensive as well as the most successful instances of relief through work furnished by the public in times of temporary exigency were the extensive operations conducted at the time of the cotton famine in England

occasioned by the blockade of Southern ports during the war of the Rebellion. By the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued on the 29th of April, 1861, the ports of the Southern states were subjected to a strict blockade. This, together with subsequent action by the Confederate Congress and the determination of the British Government to observe rigid neutrality, which example was followed later by the French Government, deprived the cotton mills in Lancashire of their supply of raw material. Great distress followed. During the year 1862, as compared with 1861, pauperism in these districts increased at the rate of 47.60 per cent., and from that time forward distress rapidly increased. On the 8th of June, 1863, the Poor Law Board, in their report, remarked, "We have urged upon the Guardians the wholesome practice of setting to work all able-bodied men to whom relief is afforded, and we believe that this practice has to a great extent been followed."

On the 10th of April, in the same year, it had been stated that out of the 216,084 persons, whom a local committee was aiding, 123,231 were either employed in work or in educational classes. In his history of the cotton famine, Mr. R. Arthur Arnold states (page 249): "The question of employment was now one of most serious concern. The relief committees had been from the time of their establishment utterly unable to provide manual labor for all the able-bodied men whom their funds supported, and the Guardians, not unnaturally, neglected a requirement which the committees did not make. There were now some 60,000 or 70,000 girls employed in sewing schools and 20,000 men and boys being taught and teaching themselves, all of whom were accounted to be working for their relief allowances. But there were upwards of 25,000 able-bodied men and boys who were now receiving the means of subsistence without laboring in any way in return for it, . . . large numbers having now been maintained for a whole year in virtual idleness."

Mr. Robert Rawlinson was commissioned by the Home Office, on the 29th of April, 1863, to make a report as to the best means of organizing relief works. The report of Mr. Rawlinson mentions two difficulties, and both these are such as are likely to confront our own municipalities in similar exigencies. They were both financial and legal. The latter are summarized in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board as follows:

"1. That in some of the towns under the Local Government Act and in other towns under local acts the borrowing powers were exhausted."

"2. That powers were required for the execution of additional works as well as for the execution of works partly of a public and partly of a private character."

"3. That the local authorities were not authorized to undertake works of private improvement for landowners in the neighborhood."

"4. That the length of the period required for the entire or partial adoption of the Local Government Act prevented work from being partly commenced."

"5. That Boards of Guardians . . . possessed but very limited powers for the execution of works of sanitary improvement, and were not authorized to borrow money for that purpose."

To afford a legal basis for relief work, a special measure was enacted (26th and 27th Vict., c. 70) placing at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commissioners £1,200,000, which, with other moneys, they were empowered to loan to the authorities in the distressed district, for the purpose of undertaking relief work.

Mr. Rawlinson had recommended the appropriation of this amount for the purpose indicated, and had expressed the opinion that permanent improvements of a beneficial character might be undertaken by the local authorities availing themselves of the loan. He mentioned improvements in sewerage, reservoirs for water supply, work upon streets and roads, formation of parks and recreation grounds, the improvement of agricultural land and of rivers, and of other similar works. The loan was authorized by royal assent, on the 21st of July. On the 20th of the following January, Mr. Rawlinson reported that loans had been granted to the municipal authorities to the amount of £883,706 and that other applications were under consideration. The statement contained in his report, as to the reason for the rejection of certain applications for loans, indicates that the policy under which loans were granted contemplated the carrying out of works which should be not only of permanent utility, but also sanitary improvements. These, indeed, were the twin purposes of the Public Works Act, under which the loans were authorized. The great bulk of the expenditure was expected to be upon sewerage and street improvement works.

Mr. Rawlinson had previously referred to this class of work as affording a minimum of employment for unskilled operatives who were in need. He states that skill in the particular direction required was, however, rapidly acquired by factory operatives. They also exhibited superior interest when working under a labor test. As a result of the first employment under the Public Works Act he states that "the peace and order of the district have been completely maintained, and . . . there is reason for satisfaction in the reflection that the improvement of the district rather than the employment of the operatives will have been the useful and enduring result of the Public Works Act." Some indication of the extent to which the work had advanced by the 1st of June, 1864, may be seen in the fact that during the week ending December 26, 1863, 822 skilled workmen and 2,250 factory operatives were employed in work under the Public Works Act. There were also 2,000 men engaged in outdoor labor paid out of other funds.

On the 7th of the following April, Mr. Rawlinson reports that 7,838 men were employed directly or indirectly, and receiving payment from funds provided by the Public Works Act and that, taking into account the number of persons dependent on these workers, about 38,014 persons were supported through the employment furnished under the Act.

He says, however, that "the measure of the benefits of the act are . . . but very partially represented by this statement. The public works are popular with those who are employed, and the moral effect of the work in prospect as well as in action has been very valuable in its influences upon the unemployed population; and further, that this experiment in Lancashire ought to inculcate a lesson for future use, namely, that unskilled men may soon be taught the use of tools where practical means are found to furnish employment. The work must, however, be necessary and useful. The men must have reasonable treatment and equitable payment, if possible, by measurement. All notion of work as a punishment must be removed, and the men must be intelligently and kindly taught. Many of the Lancashire operatives who never worked outside the walls of a cotton mill before this period of distress can now execute sewer and drain trenching in a workmanlike manner, and can even lay and joint sewer and drain pipes equal to any skilled laborer. The men have for the most part

striven to be useful and to escape from living on the dole of charity. More men might have been earlier at work if in every town and district there had been that diligence and willingness which the crisis demanded."

He then points out that an important element in the success of the work has been the lack of interference on the part of the general government with its manner of execution. The whole matter, apart from the authorization of the loan by means of which the government provided legal powers and money under certain favorable conditions, having been left to local supervision and direction: In his returns he had up to that time spoken of skilled and unskilled men, but so rapidly did the unskilled men, that is, men who had previously earned their living in factory employment, acquire the necessary skill in sewer work that he suggests that he may in the future be able to forego the use of the term unskilled altogether.

In July, 1864, an additional sum of £350,000 was authorized to be loaned under the Public Works Act. In a subsequent report Mr. Rawlinson again returns to the point he had previously made that the local execution of the works, apart from government interference, had largely promoted their success. The authorization of the loan by the general government had been opposed by some who felt that it would be practically a gift, if not a loss. Public works undertaken in Ireland had not been an entire success, especially from a financial standpoint. The reason for the failure in Ireland Mr. Rawlinson attributes to the fact that the work was conducted directly by the government engineers. Contrasting this with the work in the cotton districts which, although supported by a loan authorized by the government, was carried out under local supervision, he says:

"All works undertaken and executed in the distressed cotton districts are necessarily devised, planned, estimated, executed, and superintended by the local authorities, the proviso . . . being that each work shall be one of public utility and sanitary improvement."

"The entire ratable value of the property in the district is given in mortgage as security for repayment of interest at three and a-half per cent. per annum and the principal by equal annual instalments in thirty years. Private improvements may be effected on similar terms."

“It is understood that distressed cotton operatives will be employed on the works as far as is practicable, and also that such works as will offer employment to the greatest numbers of distressed operatives shall be first commenced. The amount of money loaned is not advanced in one sum but by instalments (say, in tenths of the whole); before a second or any subsequent instalment is advanced application must be made to the Poor Law Board for an additional sum; with such application there must be a balance sheet produced, setting forth the details of expenditure, as also necessary plans and sections to show the progress of the works up to the date of application. The works are then inspected, the accounts investigated, and, if found satisfactory, a short report recommends the payment of a further instalment.

“Although the Government engineer is in no way responsible for the works, it is his duty to make inspection and to report to the Poor Law Board from time to time as to the works and as to the mode of execution. Advice is freely given by the Government engineer to any local surveyor or local body who may ask for it, and frequently consultations take place and works are modified according to suggestions made on such occasions. Short general rules and instructions as to works have been printed and circulated.

“On public works in Ireland . . . the works are entirely devised, planned, estimated, and executed by Government engineers. The land and property owners, or a majority of them, consent to the works. A loan as per estimate is made by Government on security of the property to be benefited; but it has been found that in the execution of such works first estimates have been exceeded to the extent in instances of double and even three-fold. Repudiation of such excess has then taken place on the plea that the owners of property mortgaged have been deceived. The mortgage, they say, was prepared upon the assumption that estimates prepared by the Government engineers could be relied upon, and ought to be taken as binding in respect to the mortgage.

“In Ireland, local authorities, owners, and others, for whom public works have been executed, have neither devised, estimated, nor superintended the execution of such works.”

These paragraphs not only give a clear idea of the manner in which the money was loaned by the English Government

for the execution of the works under the Public Works Act in the manufacturing districts, but also show the important differences between the methods of conducting such work in Lancashire and in Ireland. These differences Mr. Rawlinson believed to be sufficient to account for the success of the Lancashire work, while that in Ireland had not been entirely successful. The provisions of the Public Works Act clearly show that the province of the general Government, or, as we should say, of the State, was to support work under local control in the different districts by a loan of public money. The stipulations, to which the local authorities were obliged to conform, being confined to the character of the work undertaken, in that it must be work of permanent utility and sanitary improvement, to restricting employment to those needing relief in such work, and to provisions intended to secure the legitimate execution of the purpose for which the loan was authorized, and providing for security and repayment of the loan. Under similar conditions improvement of private property could be carried out, the cost being defrayed by money loaned by the Government, subject to the general limitations mentioned.

Those directly interested in the improvements, whether public or private, were given perfect liberty to control them both in design and execution.

The summary presented by Mr. Rawlinson in his report submitted January 25, 1865, contains interesting comments upon the experience up to that date, and is worth reproducing for the light it throws upon the extensive operations which were carried out:

“The public works in Lancashire have served to prove that willing and intelligent men can soon learn a new occupation when stern necessity forces them to it and a fair opportunity is afforded them.

“It was said previous to this great trial that cotton factory workers were entirely unfitted for any other sort of labor than that of attending to machines in heated factories or of working at the loom. It was also asserted that using the pick and the spade would ruin their hands and fingers by destroying that delicacy of touch required in manipulating cotton thread. Experience, however, teaches the contrary, and further shows that in a month or six weeks the cotton worker's hands harden to rough

“out-of-door work, and breathing fresh air under the excitement of a new exercise helps to set the muscles, and speedily to strengthen both the appetite and the man’s bodily frame. It must, however, be remembered that this is not true of all factory workers, but only of a portion of them, and these the best morally and physically.

“The public works executed in Lancashire have been in a great degree undertaken by volunteers from amongst the distressed factory operatives. That is, by men willing and wishful to escape from dependence on either the dole of charity or the taint of pauperism. The work has not been ‘test work,’ and yet it has proved the most effective form of test. Willing men have accepted the work so soon as it has been offered to them, and they have striven to the uttermost of their ability to earn an honest and independent living at it. Unwilling men have moved away to some other district or have managed to do without this form of labor, and thus the Local Relief Committees and the Poor Law Guardians were for the most part as effectually relieved from their presence as if they had remained at work. It will be, however, a great mistake to look on this Lancashire experiment as proving that large numbers of men may suddenly be turned from one occupation to another wholesale. This has not been accomplished in Lancashire, nor will it ever be practicable. Out of thousands of men involuntarily idle, hundreds only have had profitable work found them. This has, indeed, been brought as a charge of failure against the Public Works Act. The notion seems to have been prevalent that all the distressed men as enumerated and published in the weekly returns could and would be set to work at once on the passing of the Act, and when this was seen not to be the case a charge of ‘failure’ has been made.

“The experiment of attempting to provide labor wholesale for large numbers (whole masses of men) was tried in Ireland during the years of famine and utterly failed. . . .

“If government engineers had been sent down to set out works on which to find employment for all the distressed men, the best and the worst alike, there could have been no choice, no independence, no emulation, so that the incapable, the unwilling and the idle would have leavened the entire mass. Fortunately . . . the works have been divided and subdivided so that men in small gangs could be employed and there duly mixed with skilled workmen and entirely directed by local superintendence.

“In my opinion the public works in Lancashire have been a great success; but I also consider that all the contingencies must be taken into account. It will not be wise either to praise them extravagantly or to blame them unduly, but fairly to examine the experiment in its strength and in its weakness.”

In the following year Mr. Rawlinson alludes to the resumption of work in the cotton mills, which, of course, diminished the number of men employed in public works, and in the following language speaks of the prevention of pauperism by means of relief through work rather than by direct doles of money:

“I am informed, on the authority of Poor Law officers in the district, that the prevention of pauperism by means of the public works was at least to the extent of three times the number of men employed upon them. These works relieved the district of direct imposture to an extent which cannot be calculated. When useful work could be tendered in place of relief all men who would not attempt work were struck off the relief lists and were disposed of, so far as any requirement for charity was concerned.

“It is not pleasant to give such an example of the working of the act, but it is much the best to know and to understand the truth. If makeshift works had been devised on which to place every applicant for relief at a low rate of pay, the result would have been disgraceful failure. The good and honest would have taken no interest in test labor, and the example of the idle and worthless would have influenced the whole mass of labor. The works devised were, however, *bona-fide* works, and the men were, to a considerable degree, self-selected, and were consequently earnest and honest workers.”

Mr. Rawlinson further speaks of the moral effect upon the workmen, who soon, by a process of natural selection, acquired skill so that they became to all intents and purposes skilled workmen. Some of them, by self-selection, organized themselves into gangs, and contracted for trenching and sewerage with the greatest success. In short, the result of the experiment showed that, so far as the workers

themselves were concerned, the best men came to the top exactly as might happen in independent employment, apart from such an exigency as the case in hand.

Later, as the distress diminished with the resumption of work in the ordinary channels of industry in the distressed districts, Mr. Rawlinson reports as follows:

“The public works in Lancashire are being gradually and rapidly brought to a close. They have afforded useful work to several thousands of earnest, sober, striving men. Many of these men have learned new occupations, and, whilst doing so, by laboring in the open air, have found that they rapidly improved in health and gained bodily strength. Some have gone back to their former occupations, some have moved into other parts of the county to find work as skilled out-of-door laborers, and others, though remaining in the district, prefer to follow their new form of occupation rather than return to the cotton mill, even when larger wages have been offered.”

IRISH RELIEF WORK AS A LABOR TEST.

The various periods of distress, beginning with the year of the great famine (1846), and continuing from time to time since, have been the occasion of relief work undertaken through Parliamentary aid. This has been referred to, in comparison with the work in the Lancashire district, in the remarks of Mr. Rawlinson previously given.

Relief work was introduced as a labor test, and to enable the authorities to discriminate between those really destitute and unemployed, and those who were merely poor. Subsequent to the passage of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, in May, 1866, the commissioners, in April, 1887, report, concerning the methods used, as follows:

“If the labor test which was imposed had been an efficient one, the preliminary inquiries by the relieving officers might, to a certain extent, have been dispensed with. But the repairs of roads are not a test of destitution or even of poverty. Such works are not of sufficiently unattractive a character to deter the whole population from seeking to participate in them, and we can fully endorse the remark of one witness, who assured us that every man in the district could be got to work on such a test. Moreover,

“the works in themselves were not properly carried out; the gangers were ordinary paupers, not inclined to press hard on their neighbors, and the workmen were confident that they would not be dismissed if they did not give a fair return of labor for the relief afforded, nor get higher wages if they showed unusual skill and zeal. They worked, therefore, lazily and badly.”

The report upon “Agencies and Methods for Dealing with the Unemployed” states that “the experience of 1881 and 1886 had pointed to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to entrust Boards of Guardians (in Ireland) with extended powers or public funds for the relief of exceptional distress, and under these circumstances the government determined to undertake the responsibility of organizing and carrying out measures for the relief of the people wherever it was proved necessary to supplement the ordinary Poor Law.”

The relief works, subsequently initiated, were in nearly every case road works, the foremen being non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, except in a few cases where competent civilians were employed. In general, the government acted upon the policy that it was necessary to make other arrangements than civilian foremanship, in order to avoid abuses which had been connected with former relief operations.

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS IN FRANCE.

The following account of the most extensive attempt to provide employment in works conducted on the part of the state by the French Provisional Government after the Revolution of 1848 is mainly derived from the work of M. Emile Thomas, entitled “Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux,” published in 1848, through the abstract of the same contained in the report on “Agencies and Methods for Dealing with the Unemployed,” issued by the English Labor Department. The report says:

“The violent and sudden crisis of the Revolution of February, 1848, naturally disturbed the course of industry in Paris. There was a commercial panic, and large numbers of workpeople were thrown out of work. Thus the prevailing want of employment was one of the first questions with which the Provisional Government, established on February 24th, 1848, found itself face to face. On February 25th, on the proposal of Louis Blanc, and on the

demand of a deputation claiming to represent the people, the Provisional Government passed a decree from which the following is an abstract :

“‘The Provisional Government of the French Republic undertakes to guarantee the existence of the workmen by work. It undertakes to guarantee work for every citizen.’

“For the purpose of carrying out this decree, Louis Blanc advocated the formation of a Ministry of Labor, but this was negatived on the ground that a mere provisional government could not thus anticipate the decision of the future assembly. In place of it, as a compromise, a Government Labor Commission, under the presidency of Louis Blanc, was established by a decree of February 28th, with power of inquiry and consultation only. The Commission met at the Luxembourg. Meanwhile the carrying out of the decree of February 25th, by the establishment of national workshops, was confided not to this Commission but to the Minister of Public Works, M. Marie, by the following decree of February 26th :

“‘The Provisional Government decrees the immediate establishment of national workshops. The Minister of Public Works is entrusted with the execution of the present decree.’

“Emile Thomas (who subsequently acted as director of the national works) thus describes their arrangement and difficulties in their earliest stages :

“‘Admission to these various works was obtained in the following manner :

“‘The workman first of all obtained a certificate from the landlord of his house, or furnished apartments, showing his address, whether in Paris or the Department of Seine.

“‘This certificate was visaed and stamped by the police commissary of the district. The workmen then repaired to the office of the maire of his ward, and, on delivering this document, received in exchange a note of admission to the national works, bearing his name, residence and calling, and enabling him to be received by the director of the workshops in which vacancies existed.

“All went well while the number of the unemployed was less than 6,000, but as soon as that number was exceeded the workmen of each *arrondissement*, after having visited all the open works in succession without result, returned to their *maire*’s offices tired, starving and discontented.

“The workmen had been promised bread when work was not to be had, which was reasonable and charitable; the great mistake was, however, then committed of giving them money, and distributing it in public at the offices of the *maires* instead of distributing assistance in kind, which might have been done so easily through the agency of the *bureaux de bienfaisance*.

“Each *maire*’s office was authorized to pay every unemployed workman 1.50 francs per day on production of a ticket showing that there was no vacancy for him in the national works.

“The fixed sum of two francs was paid to any workman engaged on the public excavation works, without regard to his age, the work done, or his calling. . . . The workman made the following simple calculation, and he made it aloud: ‘The State gives me thirty sous for doing nothing, it pays me forty sous when I work; so I need only work to the extent of ten sous.’ This was logical.

“The works opened by the Minister of Public Works being far distant from each other, and the workmen not being able to visit them all in turn to make certain that there were no vacancies for them, two central bureaux were established, one at the *Halle-aux-Veaux*, under M. *Wissocq*, the other near the *maire*’s office in the fifth *arrondissement*, in the *Rue de Bondy*, entrusted to M. *Higonnet*. . . . The workmen went to have their tickets examined at one of these bureaux; and the absence of employment having been proved, they returned to get their thirty sous at their *maires*’ offices.’

“As the numbers claiming work or relief rapidly increased, the whole organization got rapidly out of hand, and both the bureaux and the *maires*’ offices became the centres of tumultuous crowds, which those in charge were quite unable to satisfy or keep in order. On March 6th, therefore, *Emile Thomas*, a chemist connected with the *Ecole Centrale*, was commissioned by M. *Marie* to reorganize the works on a semi-military plan, in which he was aided by some of the senior pupils of the *Ecole Centrale*. .

"The workmen were divided into companies, each of which, when the organization was fully developed, contained 900 men. Each company was divided into four lieutenancies, each containing 224 men and a lieutenant, and each lieutenancy into four brigades, each with fifty-five men and a brigadier. Finally, each brigade was divided into five squads with ten men and a chief of squad, all belonging to the same *arrondissement*. The brigadiers and chiefs of squads were elected by the men whom they had to control. This complicated organization was not fully developed during the first month.

"On March 5th, when Emile Thomas took the work in hand, the number of unemployed in Paris was estimated at from 13,000 to 14,000, in addition to 4,000 or 5,000 already engaged on public works. This number continued steadily to increase day by day without, however, any corresponding expansion of the public works. The engineer officers were directed by the government to suggest plans for new works, but they appeared unable or unwilling to do so, and day after day slipped by, the director having to exercise all his ingenuity to provide some means of occupying the idle masses of men who had been enrolled, and who were each drawing thirty sous a day from the State.

"On March 15th, after a meeting of the chief engineers, who were still unable to suggest means of employing usefully more than a few hundred of the 14,000 unemployed men, it was resolved to undertake a series of works in the plain of Monceaux, which, if serving no other object, would at least have the advantage of keeping the crowd employed. Already the whole scheme was costing 20,000 francs a day, and measures were contemplated for reducing and finally extinguishing the pay to the idle. The following is an extract from an order of the day dated March 16th :

"'From to-morrow, Friday, the 17th inst., the daily pay of workmen who are not working will be reduced to one franc instead of one and a-half francs. The director can guarantee to workmen that from this day forward they will be employed at least every other day; in this case their pay will be two francs.'

"Already political feeling between the moderate and the extreme sections of the Provisional Government was running high in view of the elections which were fixed for

April. The strength of the 'moderate' party centred in the Hotel de Ville; that of the socialists in the Luxembourg. From the middle of March onward the national works depended politically on the Hotel de Ville, and were more and more utilized to counteract the influence of the Luxembourg, and to secure the return of the Hotel de Ville 'list' of candidates at the elections. Hence, from this time it becomes progressively more difficult to treat the works as a purely economic experiment.

"Private industry was practically at a standstill and workshops were closing every day; some for want of capital, others through strikes of their workmen, who had recourse to the national works if their demands were not granted. The Minister of Public Works vainly issued on March 20th a proclamation urging the workmen to return to their workshops, and pointing out that large workshops had been closed or were threatened with closing owing to the crisis. At this time 12,000 men were actually employed at the national works, and the number of men enrolled was increasing very rapidly.

"That the administration of the works was on an altogether unnecessary scale is not denied even by the director, who, however, declared that he was continually under the necessity of finding places for crowds of applicants sent to him with recommendations which he could not resist. Thus a large number of actors, painters, commercial clerks and others thrown out of work by the crisis, having been refused tickets for admission to the works as not wearing the workman's blouse, were employed by the director as pay agents. Notwithstanding this army of officials, it is stated that no 'serious control was exercised over these crowds of humanity. Many of the workmen had themselves enrolled in several brigades so as to draw wages from each; others came solely for the purpose of drawing wages though they worked as usual in private workshops. Brigadiers exaggerated the number of men in their brigades in order to appropriate the excess wages which they were supposed to distribute; workmen who had a disagreement with their employers combined, deserted their own workshops and went to the national workshops. This was done by the paper stainers and the hatters.'

"Toward the middle of April the numbers enrolled again far outran the number for whom work of any kind could be provided. The director, left to his own resources, organ-

ized a few special workshops to employ certain classes of workmen at their own trades. Thus a number of wheelwrights and joiners were employed to mend the tools which were constantly being broken by the inexperienced workmen. Workshops of shoemakers and tailors were also established, from which the more needy and ill-clad of the workmen could be supplied with cheap clothes and boots. It was, however, impossible to persuade the shoemakers to accept this arrangement, by which they were compelled actually to work instead of loafing, except by the threat of the alternative of expulsion from the national works. After a time the system, in these special workshops, was changed from time work to piece-work, but not, in most cases, without great opposition from the workmen.

"Another plan of M. Thomas was to attempt to stimulate the building trades of Paris by advancing to employers who would reopen their workshops a sum of one franc a day, on certain terms of repayment, for each workman employed. He hoped thus to get off his hands a large proportion of the 20,000 members of the building trades who now crowded the national works. The proposal, however, was rejected, as was also a proposition to employ the building operatives in erecting workmen's dwellings.

"The National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, met on May 4th. A few days later the Executive Commission was elected, containing all the members of the Provisional Government except Louis Blanc and Albert, the Socialist representatives. On May 10th Louis Blanc renewed his motion for a Minister of Labor, which was rejected. On the 15th the assembly was invaded by the mob, and from that time the anti-socialist tendency of the government became more marked. The new government immediately determined to reduce and suppress the national works, which were draining the treasury and demoralizing the people, and which were suspected of being centres of intrigue on the part of Louis Bonaparte.

"On May 25th a commission, including a number of engineers and other practical men, was appointed to inquire into the condition of the national works and to devise measures for reducing their cost 'without prejudice to the sacred principle of the guarantee of work,' and to superintend the carrying out of these measures. M. Lalanne, an engineer of bridges and roads, acted as secretary. The first measure ordered was a complete census of the workmen in

the national works. On May 26th the director, Emile Thomas, was compelled to resign, and was sent, practically under arrest, to Bordeaux, on the pretext of a commission to study the prolongation of a canal. He was succeeded as director by M. Lalanne. On May 30th the National Assembly decreed the substitution of piecework for day-work, but the change was difficult to carry out, and the results were unsatisfactory. On June 15th the assembly determined on the suppression of the works, and to guard against the consequences an army under General Cavaignac was concentrated on Paris. On June 22d the proposals for the enlistment of workmen between 18 and 25 and the other measures of reduction detailed in M. Trelat's letter to Emile Thomas of May 24th appeared in the 'Moniteur,' and the same day an attempt was made to organize the first batch of departures from Paris. The result was the bloody insurrection of June 23d and following days, which, thanks to the military organization of the national works, was only suppressed after three days of street fighting. In the course of the insurrection the executive commission resigned, and General Cavaignac became dictator."

LABOR COLONIES.

The first German colony was established in Wilhelmsdorf, Westphalia, in 1882, by Pastor von Bodelschwingh, of Bielefeld. Other colonies followed in various parts of the German empire, the total number now being twenty-six.

They are supported by State and municipal grants, private donations, especially from members of the provincial societies, from collections in the churches, and from house to house. The German colonies are intended to deal with able-bodied unemployed men, apart from the family, which is not considered under the German system.

The colonies are administered by the German Labor Colony Central Board, which comprises two representatives from each province to which the system has extended. The board holds an annual meeting, generally continuing two days, at which reports are received from the several representatives and methods of administration, etc., are discussed. The board was founded in 1883. Its policy is as follows:

"1. The colonies are institutions of Christian charity, in which anyone who has suffered inward or outward shipwreck, or who stands in danger of so suffering, may be

"received and raised again. Colonists have no legal claim
"to the benefits of the institution."

"2. All able-bodied men who are willing to work are
"admitted without distinction of character or religion so
"long as there is room."

"3. Dipsomaniacs are not admitted, or, if admitted, may
"be expelled."

"4. The special aim of the colonies is to secure the per-
"manent moral elevation of the colonists."

"5. The house regulations of the colonies are the same
"throughout."

"6. Board and lodging must not be in excess of the
"strictest requirements."

"7. The scale of pay (board, lodging, and payment in
"cash or clothes, etc.) must be lower than the daily wage
"prevailing in the locality."

"8. Dismissal is the only form of punishment."

"9. Colonists dismissed for ill-behavior shall not be
"admitted into another colony without the consent of the
"colony which discharged them."

The labor colony system includes, besides the colonies proper, relief stations, workmen's lodging houses and labor bureaus.

Besides the central colonies there are branch colonies, and there are institutions for the purpose of training the superintendents of these various agencies.

While, as has been stated, the German colonies in general deal only with unmarried men or with men separated from their families, there is a single exception in the case of the colony at Friedrich-Wilhelmsdorf, which is classed as a "home" colony or place of resort for families. This has existed since September, 1886, and is a step toward a further development of the system which will be spoken of hereafter.

Two of the colonies are city, rather than farm colonies, being located at Hamburg and Berlin. The others are agricultural colonies, located in country districts.

Men may freely enter the colonies, no discrimination being made except that those who enter must be able-

bodied and willing to work and must not be dipsomaniacs. Drunkards willing to abandon intoxicating drink, which in any form is forbidden, may be admitted.

Men may also freely leave the colonies, and long periods of residence are discouraged. In no case is a colonist permitted to remain longer than two years. "The object of this regulation," says Professor Mavor, "is to prevent the colonist from acquiring under the German law of settlement a domicile in the colony, which would render the commune in which the colony is situated liable for his maintenance as a pauper, should he ultimately come upon the poor roll."

Professor Mavor* continues :

"Although this regulation is necessarily observed in the letter, some of the colonists are nevertheless practically permanent residents. At Wilhelmsdorf, for example, six men take a fortnightly holiday every two years and thus evade the law. So long as they make themselves useful in the colony (and such men do) there is no reason why the colony should thrust them out. After having remained away long enough to escape the provisions of the law of settlement they return to their former positions as cow-keepers or what not. This practice exists, I believe, at all the colonies, and accounts to some extent, although not to a large extent, for the frequency of readmissions."

The colonies are administered upon the same general plan, differing in minor details. The regime at Wilhelmsdorf may be taken as indicative of the general plan and the following summary is condensed from Professor Mavor's report :

"Upon the arrival of the applicant at the colony his credentials are examined. The applicant is usually provided with these owing to the stringent police regulations respecting vagrancy. They may consist of discharge papers from some penal institution, records of previous employment, or the *Wanderschein*, a paper which, in Germany, gives a record of the progress from place to place of those who frequent the workmen's lodging houses or relief stations.

* Report to English Labor Department.

"The applicant is then given a meal and set at work temporarily, usually at field work or ditching. Meanwhile inquiries are made through the police to determine whether the applicant is a fugitive from justice. In case this is found to be the fact he is surrendered to the authorities. Otherwise, no matter what his previous record may be, he is permitted to remain, unless he misconducts himself within the colony.

"For the first fourteen days after his arrival the colonist receives maintenance but no wages. After this, he receives, besides his board and lodging, from five to seven and a half cents* per day. Clothes, if needed, are furnished on credit. The rate of wages is not uniform and is wholly within the discretion of the colony director. The average wage during the nine months within which outdoor work is possible is 25 pf. per day (about six and a quarter cents), and during the remainder of the year 20 pf. (about five cents). Wages are not paid in cash until the colonist leaves the colony, and the amount earned is then sometimes increased by a bonus on account of good conduct. Many of the colonists leave in debt, however, the advances in the form of clothes and tobacco exceeding the amount of wages earned."

Concerning this question of debt, Professor Mavor says :

"Of the 104 persons who entered Wilhelmsdorf during the three months ending 31st March, 1893, ninety-one had left the colony on the 6th of August. Of these ninety-one, thirty-five left in debt and eight repaid their debt. There left without cash and without debt twenty, and there left with cash thirty-six.

"This question of debt is in some ways likely to be a serious one. The loss to the colony in the period in question, at the rate of about £35 per annum, is not very great, but the influence upon the colonist cannot be good. What occurs is simply that men come for a few weeks to the colonies, get clothes on credit and then go off on the tramp. If, on the other hand, the colony were permitted to detain a colonist until his clothes had been paid for, there would at once be an infringement of the principle of liberty of movement which the colonies hold sacred, and the doors would be open to some of the incidents of the sweating system, which might, in spite of the philan-

* 20 pf. to 30 pf.

“thropic character of the colonies, work to their disadvantage. It is true that when a colonist secures a situation through the colony, the colony requires the employer to undertake to pay out of the wages earned by the colonist the debt due to the colony. There are two drawbacks to this system. In the first place, the employer does not always pay, and the colony does not always think it worth while to pursue him for payment; and in the second place, there is an inducement for the colonist who is in debt to go on the tramp in the hope of getting for himself a situation, in which case he would be relieved of the inconvenience of having the colony debt stopped out of his wages.”

The daily programme is as follows: On week days the colonists rise at from 5 to 5.30 in winter, at 4.30 in late spring and at 4 in summer. On Sundays the rising hour is from 6 to 6.30 in winter and at 6 in the late spring and summer. Twenty minutes after rising what is called the first breakfast is served, consisting of coffee, black bread and beet jelly. Twenty minutes after this occurs the morning service. At 9 o'clock in winter and at 8.30 in late spring and summer the second breakfast is served, consisting of black bread with lard or butter or cheese. Dinner is served at noon, consisting of vegetables, including potatoes, also pig's fat three times a week.

An afternoon meal is carried to the fields in late spring and summer at half-past three—coffee, bread and lard; and supper is served at 5.50 in winter, at 7 in late spring and at 8 in summer, consisting of milk (or rice or peas), soup, potatoes, with herring occasionally.

The men in the colony during the summer of 1893 were employed as follows: Seventy-six field workers, nine farm-yard hands, eight vegetable workers, six masons and bricklayers, seven garden hands, four smiths, three laundrymen, three joiners, two shoemakers and one clerk.

The reclamation of agricultural land by trenching, peculiarly adapted to the conditions obtaining at Wilhelmsdorf, occupies much of the labor of the field hands even in the winter. In the afternoons during the harvest seasons the whole of the men are employed in the fields.

THOSE WHO RESORT TO THE COLONIES.

Some light is thrown on this question by the statistics for twenty-two colonies, showing the number of men who,

before admittance in the two years 1889-91, had been in prison, and the number who had not been thus punished. During this period 11,088 men were admitted. Of this number 8,417, or 75.9 per cent., had previously been imprisoned, while 2,671, or 24.1 per cent., had not. More complete statistics as to the previous condition of the colonists, or as to the reasons that impel them to enter the colonies, appear to be lacking. The fact of previous imprisonment appears to be the prime cause, affecting as it does three-fourths of those who enter.

Professor Mavor points out that:

“The narratives of the colonists themselves are frequently more romantic than veracious. They nearly always regard themselves as victims of the rapacity or coldheartedness of others. A few of them are audaciously frank in acknowledging that they alone are to blame for their appearance in such company.”

Only a few apparently enter the colonies direct from prison. The obvious explanations of this fact are thought by Professor Mavor to be “that they endeavor to secure employment, or that they return to their friends for a time, or that they prefer to the restrictions of a colony the free life of a tramp, which they may have by means of the relief stations.”

The total number of admissions to the colonies from the establishment of the first colony up to June 30, 1893, was 63,394, and the number of discharges was 61,334. The number of places in the colonies at present is 3,044.

Many of the colonists have been repeatedly admitted. Professor Mavor points out this as one of the features of the system. He says:

“The habit of going from one colony to another, or of repeatedly applying for admission to the same colony, has produced a new type, or at all events, has resulted in a new name, the colony-bummler. To *bummel* is a verb with which the German vagabond is familiar with in all its moods and tenses. Primarily it means ‘to loaf;’ but it has come to mean not to loaf in the colony, but to arrive at it frequently, to loaf outside and then to drop

“into the colony at regular or irregular intervals. There
 “are certain notorious bunnmlers whose visits are expected
 “at the colonies with as regular a periodicity as the phases
 “of the moon.”

Many cases of this sort are reported in detail by Dr. Berthold* and some are reproduced by Professor Mavor. They are not unlike certain incorrigible victims of drink, who are repeatedly and periodically returned to our minor prisons.

The repeated admissions suggest the following comments by Professor Mavor :

“The repeated admissions into the German colonies as
 “disclosed by the statistics, together with such knowledge
 “as one can obtain of the types of men that make up the
 “ranks of the 8,000 who pass through the colonies annually,
 “show that the colonies are dealing with a body of at least
 “4,000 men, who are for various reasons unable to regulate
 “their own lives on an independent basis, or who are unable
 “to get or keep employment under customary conditions.
 “Although the colonists are free to go from or to stay in the
 “colonies, when they elect to stay they must conform to the
 “discipline imposed upon them. There thus appears to be
 “a certain class, amounting to one-half of the cases dealt
 “with, who are willing, or feel themselves forced, to
 “exchange the freedom of ordinary industry without guar-
 “antee of subsistence, for the practical, though mild, slavery
 “of the colonies with guarantee of subsistence.”

The colonies are most fully inhabited during the winter months. The number of applications exceeds the number for whom it is possible to provide in nearly every month, but this is markedly the fact in winter.

The following table shows the causes of discharge, by percentages, during certain specified periods :

* “Die Deutscher Arbeiter-Kolonien.”—Dr. G. Berthold, Berlin.

PERCENTAGES.

CAUSES OF DISCHARGE.	From Apr. 1, '85, to March 31, 1886.	From Apr. 1, '86, to March 31, 1887.	From Apr. 1, '87, to March 31, 1889.	From Apr. 1, '89, to March 31, 1891.
Obtained situations.....	27.40	24.70	20.80	19.70
Own wish.....	54.10	57.80	60.40	64.50
Drunkenness.....	1.50	0.80	0.50	0.70
Laziness.....	1.70	1.50	1.80	1.20
Unfitness for work.....	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.90
Bad conduct ...	3.50	4.10	4.40	3.70
By direction of authorities	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.20
For sickness ..	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.20
Time expiring.....	5.60	5.10	5.50	2.20
Absconded.....	2.40	2.00	2.60	3.70
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table shows the causes of discharge from the colonies by percentages, during certain specified periods. Reference to the first line of the table discloses the fact that the number of colonists who left because they obtained situations outside the colony, while but slightly more than one-fourth the whole number who left during the year ending March, 1886, declined to less than one-fifth the whole number who left during the year ending March, 1891. On the other hand, more than fifty-four per cent. of the whole number who left during the year first named were discharged at their own desire, and during the year last named this class constituted more than sixty-four per cent. of the total number of discharges. The number discharged for each of the other causes named in the table were, in each case, few, and constituted small percentages of the total. The proportion of those who left on account of the expiration of the time within which they were permitted to remain, nearly six per cent. of the total discharged in the year ending March, 1886, has declined to less than three per cent. in the year ending March, 1891.

The figures contained in the table give some indication, quite slight and inconclusive, however, on the reformatory influence of the colonies. No exception can be taken to the use of the word "reformatory" as this, it will be remembered, is one of the central features of the colony system. Not only is the colony intended to deal with the "inward or outward shipwrecked" class, but the special aim "is to secure the permanent moral elevation of the colonists." Of the colonists who do not return after being discharged no record is kept or known. As to whether the colony life has a salutary effect upon them or not nothing can be definitely predicated. Few, however, appear to enter industrial life through the colony or directly from it, and this percentage continues to decline. Moreover, of 2,623 who obtained situations, 814 returned to the colony; and of 8,564 who left voluntarily 3,117 returned within two years.

Professor Mavor expresses the opinion that the situations when secured are frequently of an inferior order. This he attributes to two reasons:

"First, in the case of a colony situated in the midst of a district where agriculture is carried on partly by large farmers and partly by small farmers . . . it is, I believe, the case that the large farmers will not employ the colonists.* . . . Small farmers . . . can only afford to pay extremely small wages. . . . I have even been told that in some cases, in spite of the efforts of the colony to the contrary, ex-colonists have been employed at wages rather lower, and have been boarded at small farms in rather less comfortable conditions than were those which they had in the colony, their acceptance of lower wages being clearly due to their estimate of the value of free labor . . . as contrasted with the restrictions of the colony.

"Second, in cases where situations are found at a distance. all depends upon the extent to which the employer takes advantage of his knowledge of the antecedents of an ex-colonist to cheapen his labor."

ECONOMIC EFFECT ON OUTSIDE INDUSTRY.

It may be thought that the competitive influence of the colonies is injurious. Under the conditions obtaining in

*Attributable to the doubt whether the colonist has been cured of the defect which caused him to enter the colony.

Germany this does not appear to be the case. Apparently, the rate of wages to outside laborers in general is not affected by the rate paid to the workers within the colonies, nor does the surplus produce of the colonies, which is sold in open market, affect the price of similar commodities produced outside. The two arguments employed in support of this view are thus stated by Professor Mavor:

“First, that in Germany wages are regulated to a great extent by custom, and only to a small extent by the operation of the laws of supply and demand of labor; and second, that the material dealt with by the colonies does not in any real sense enter the competitive labor market, and would not do so even if the colonies were non-existent.”

Professor Mavor thinks, however, that the extent to which customary wages obtain in Germany is probably not so great as it used to be, and that it is conceivable that a colony might produce a change in its neighborhood, and he points out that “there can be little doubt that, as a rule, the employers who seek to employ ex-colonists do so because they imagine such labor can be obtained at a low rate of wages. Employers who employ at low rates of wages, however, generally find in the long run that low wages mean dear work. Thus the ex-colonist is dismissed or resigns; in any case he finds his way back to the colony, and the process is repeated.” He also observes that “although the numbers concerned are relatively small . . . the minimum subsistence wage fixed by the colony for the purpose of inducing men to seek outside employment may tend to some extent to become the maximum wage for low grade labor in the district.”

From what has been said of the antecedents and character of the colonists it will appear that the second point is well taken, and that they are practically non-effective industrially, and besides this the colonists do not to any great extent become effective on leaving the colonies. They are largely a class apart, and while within the colony or during their periodical returns to the outside world have little influence upon regular employment or the ordinary industrial operations without. Professor Mavor sums up his conclusions upon this point in the following paragraph:

“The colonies do not interfere with the labor market, because they do not deal with the problem of the want of employment of the respectable workman. It is because the colonist is non-efficient that he does not compete in the labor market. If the colonies turned out annually large numbers of regenerate laborers, they would compete. It is not alleged that injury would result from their doing so ; but the element of non-interference with the processes of ordinary industry, which at present is claimed for the colonies, would disappear, and it would depend upon the skill with which they were administered, whether or not they wrought to social disadvantage, however benevolent might be their intentions.”

The colonies, it should be remembered, are mainly agricultural, and by far the larger part of their produce is consumed within them. This operates to reduce to the minimum any competitive effect which the sale of produce in the market might have upon prices. The manufacture of brushes and toys in the city colonies is said to be regarded unfavorably by outside makers of these articles, somewhat as the manufacture of brushes within prisons in Massachusetts is looked upon by manufacturers and workmen competitively affected.

The colonists are largely employed upon the reclamation of agricultural land within the colony limits, and, as in the case of the colony at Wilhelmsdorf especially, in road making in the forest country surrounding the colony. No reclaimed land has yet been put upon the market, and the value placed upon it due to improvement under the labor of the colonists is speculative; and subject to considerable differences of estimate.

GERMAN RELIEF STATIONS.

The *Verpflegungs-Stationen*, or relief stations, in Germany are in general plan somewhat like the so-called “Wayfarers’ Lodge” on Hawkins street, in Boston, and similar institutions.* They are shelters within which the applicant may find lodging with meals for which he is expected to render compensation by cutting firewood.

In Germany, however, these are numerously established, there being in the entire empire in 1890, 1,957 such stations,

*The Baltimore Friendly Inn.

which furnished during that year 972,490 dinners, 1,871,591 suppers, 1,936,091 lodgings and 1,662,606 breakfasts. Of these stations, 1,707 were maintained by public authority, and 250 by societies. Labor exchanges or offices for facilitating the employment of labor were attached to 1,158 of the stations; 1,073 stations were attached to ordinary inns, and 841 were without arrangements for compulsory labor. In the single night, December 15-16, 1890, there were 9,216 guests within these stations.

The labor rendered by the guests when required is hardly sufficient to pay the expenses of their entertainment, but is largely of the nature of a "test" of good faith. The gross expenses of the stations for the year 1890 was 1,317,072 marks, and the receipts from the product of labor only 67,610 marks.

LODGING HOUSES.

Besides the relief stations the traveler in search of work may find shelter in the *Herbergen zur Heimat*. These are cheap lodging houses maintained largely by provincial or local societies, under the system promoted by the *Deutscher Herbergsverein*, or German Herberge Society.* Some of these have relief stations attached. They are patronized by widely different classes, including vagrants and genuine workingmen. The accommodation also widely varies, being in some cases thoroughly comfortable and in others poor. Professor Mavor considers the accommodation, as a rule, much superior to the Salvation Army shelters in London or to that provided by the municipality of Glasgow in their model lodging houses. The prices charged for food and lodging are, of course, quite small. The religious element enters into the conduct of these houses in the form of morning and evening prayers, attendance not being compulsory.

The relief stations and workingmen's lodging houses just described, taken in connection with the system of colonies, have an effect in legitimatizing the movements of a class which, without them, would become mere wandering vagrants. They enable an unemployed person to travel from place to place through the country, finding food and shelter at insignificant prices or in return for work, instead

* This system is international. While the larger number of the houses—410—are in Germany, the lists of the society include eight in Switzerland, four in Holland, three in Denmark, one in Russia, two in New York and two in London.

of begging subsistence from house to house. The labor exchanges at the relief stations have posted lists of situations vacant, and there are maps exposed at the stations indicating the locations of the various stations, lodging houses and colonies throughout the empire. When exhausted by wandering from place to place one may become a resident in a colony for such a length of time as is found agreeable, subject to the two-years' time limit. The whole system recognizes the tramp as a distinct class in the community, and apparently makes it easy for him to continue as a tramp. The effect of the establishment of the relief stations upon prosecutions for vagabondage in the Kingdom of Prussia is shown in the following table :

YEARS.	Number of Stations.	Number of Prosecutions for Vagabondage.
1882 .....	....	23,808
1883 .....	....	20,833
1884	595	18,157
1885	915	15,727
1887	917	15,466
1890	951	8,605

It is seen from this table that there has been a marked decrease in the number of arrests since the establishment of the relief stations. It does not appear that the moral evil of vagabondage has shown a decrease corresponding to the decline in the number of prosecutions. It would rather seem merely a change of status that is involved. Vagabondage is now recognized and provided for by special facilities for its exercise within orderly channels, and largely at the expense of the public or of the charitably disposed. The tramp is provided for on the road, and while within the colony society is relieved of his presence; and so long as he chooses to remain he is rendered partly self-supporting. It does not appear that he is to any considerable extent reformed or brought into the regular channels of industry.

The relief stations and lodging houses also aid the industrially effective workman who for any reason may be seeking

employment and forced to travel with limited means. The colonies are not often used by such workmen, nor do they seem to touch the evil of unemployment which at times affects men of this class.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch labor colonies differ from those in Germany in the essential principles under which they are conducted. They recognize the family and introduce the element of permanence. The first colony was founded in 1818 under the auspices of the Society of Beneficence. This society has a large number of branches throughout Holland, and its membership in 1893 aggregated 4,059. Each branch of the society subscribes to the fund for the maintenance of the colonies, which are not self-supporting, and may recommend persons for entrance in proportion to the amount which they contribute. A considerable tract of heath land was purchased for the operations of the colony and additional estates added from time to time. In 1827 the different departments occupied 8,433 acres in all, and the population of the colonies numbered 6,751, including officials. Besides the land thus under cultivation the society controlled 5,000 additional acres. The two important departments of work include beggar colonies and free colonies, beggar colonies being penal rather than reformatory. These colonies were administered by the society until 1859, and were then taken under government control.

“Free Colonies,” says Professor Mavor, “were conducted upon a different principle. The colonists were from the beginning, and are now, not peasant proprietors but rather peasant life-renters. The distinction between the free colonist and a farmer working under the ordinary conditions of tenant farming lies simply in the circumstance that the free farmer is entitled to rely upon the society to make up any deficiency in his maintenance, whereas the tenant farmer has no such resource.” The colonists are divided into two classes, free farmers and laborers. The free farmers are given small holdings of land upon practically a life tenure. The tenant pays an annual rental, due in January of each year, to the society. Stock and seed are furnished by the society upon credit. In case of death, the widow of a tenant is permitted to continue the tenancy if she is competent to cultivate it, or if there is a member of her family who can do so. Inheritance of the tenancy is sometimes

permitted to daughters under like conditions. Each farm consists of about six and a quarter acres. For misconduct a farmer may be dismissed, and in any event he holds no legal right in his tenancy and is not entitled to compensation for improvements which he may make upon the property.

The colonists who are classed as laborers enter the colonies upon recommendation of the charitable associations in the cities. If they are physically incapable or unable to work they are partly supported by the society which recommends their admission. They are housed in separate cottages, each having its little garden, and so far as able, together with members of their families, work upon the colony farms, and are paid a limited wage. A few opportunities for the admission of laborers occur every year, as those already in the colonies may be promoted to the rank of free farmers if there are vacancies, and if they are worthy of promotion, as measured by their conduct. The children of the laborers and free farmers are educated under a compulsory system, elementary schools being maintained at the expense of the government, as described hereafter in an account of the colony at Willemsoord. Most of those who enter the colonies are unskilled laborers from the cities, although a few workmen of the mechanical trades and some who have received a professional training are found among them. Under the provisions of the Poor Law, orphans and children of paupers are sent to the colonies, and after admission are boarded in the families of the free farmers and laborers. The expense of their maintenance is borne by the authorities or by the charitable societies. The income derived from these boarders helps those with whom they board to get through the year without debt. It has been found that after a child has attained the age of eight years it is difficult to deal with him in the colonies, and those between the ages of four and eight years are preferred.

The total population of the Dutch labor colonies during the year 1892 was 1,863; the number of births in that year was 45; the number of new families who entered the colonies, 8; the number of deaths, 16; the number of young persons who were provided with situations, 65; the number of free farmers, 214; the number of laborers, 91, and the number of boarders, 198. Two laborers were promoted to the position of free farmers during the year. In this year also two laborers were imprisoned for stealing and

six free farmers and three laborers were dismissed for laziness. Professor Mavor states that on an average one free farmer or one laborer absconds every year.

The average age of those who enter is forty years. A colonist may remain during life unless expelled for misbehavior. Children of colonists are provided with situations outside when of sufficient age.

Professor Mavor in his report gives the following account of the colony at Willemsoord:

“On the colony at Willemsoord there are three colony farms; these are worked by twenty-two families, consisting in all of 100 persons.

“The following industries are carried on in the colonies: mat making, blacksmithing, tailoring, carpentry, brick-laying, basket making and furniture making, and the colonists are besides employed in horticulture, forestry and agriculture.

“Wages are paid by the piece in basket work and in furniture making. Three professional basket makers are employed.

“The adult colonist is almost invariably regarded as a hopeless case. The efforts of the colony are directed mainly to the education of the children. Attendance at the day or evening school is compulsory. There are five elementary schools on the colony lands maintained at the expense of the Government, and, in addition, the colony has established a school of forestry, a school of agriculture, and a school of horticulture. In these institutions the children of colonists are trained and sent out at from twenty to twenty-two years of age to situations.

“Nearly all the cottages of the laborers and free farmers were built about seventy years ago.* They are neither better nor worse than cottages of the same age in the same district. . . . A free farmer has quite as large a stock of furniture and belongings as many peasants working for agricultural wages, and he lives at a very similar standard of comfort.

“A range of houses is being built for old people, each couple or single person having a separate house. No rent is charged for these houses, and the old people make a

*The population of the free colonies is to-day about the same as it was in 1827.

“portion of their living by cultivating the small plot
“attached to each house.

“The colony is not established upon a religious basis, but
“there are three churches, one Catholic and two Protestant.”

Professor Mavor also summarizes his opinion of the Dutch free colonies in comparison with the German labor colonies as follows :

“The chief social importance of the Dutch free colonies
“lies in three features which distinguish them from the
“German labor colonies. These are : First, the element of
“permanence—the free farmers are there for life if they
“choose; second, the recognition of the family; and third,
“the education of the children.

“The farmer and his family live together in one house,
“the children being taught letters and trained to useful
“employments. The advantages offered by these features
“to the colonists are very obvious.

“The objections to the Dutch system are two : First, the
“greatness of the cost in relation to the smallness of the
“number benefited; second, the danger of producing a class
“of workers who tend to become quite dependent—tend,
“indeed, to produce a permanent race of paupers. The
“large numbers in the farmers’ families, and the tendency
“shown by the children to return to the colony after having
“left it, are important elements in the case.

“Yet within the limits of the intention of the benevo-
“lent society, the Dutch colonies need not be regarded as
“failures. They secure healthy and industrious lives for a
“number of families, who, but for their presence in the
“colonies, might become recruits for the criminal or per-
“manently indigent classes. Against the cost of the Dutch
“colonies, which is admittedly large in proportion to the
“number of families actually treated, must be set the hypo-
“thetical sum of the possible loss to society through dep-
“redations, poor relief and charitable aid, were those who
“are now in the colonies left to prey upon society. There
“remains, however, the consideration that the Dutch colo-
“nies form really an endowed institution where a privileged
“few of the Dutch poor live in more or less comfortable
“circumstances at a cost of about \$115 per family per annum
“to the charitable societies of the country.

"The Dutch system recognizes the family and accepts the responsibility of training the children and finding situations for them outside the colony when they grow up. The German system disregards the family wholly, except in so far as efforts are occasionally made by the directors of the colony to bring about family reconciliations. The Dutch system provides a permanent home for its colonists; the German system is intended to be a temporary mode of relief. The German system is almost ostentatiously a religious system, the Dutch system lays no stress upon the religious element. The promoters of the German system are optimistic enough to hope that some proportion of those who resort to the colony can be reclaimed, and sent back to ordinary industrial life; those who are carrying on the Dutch system have no such hope, and devote themselves almost wholly to the education of the children.

"Expensive and limited in its capacity as the Dutch system is when compared with the German, there can be no doubt of the greater grasp of the problem which its method discloses."

BELGIUM.

In Belgium, labor colonies exist which were founded in 1810. Without entering into the history of early experiments out of which the present system has been developed, it is sufficient to say that at present the colonies occupy about 2,964 acres, situated in the communes of Hoogstraeten, Merxplas, Ryckvorsel and Wortel. The colony of Hoogstraeten is intended for the infirm or partially incapable; that at Merxplas is a penal colony for able-bodied beggars and vagrants. The colony at Wortel receives voluntary colonists, but only a very small number of this class are included. This colony, as well as that at Hoogstraeten, is intended for the benefit of the worthy poor. At Hoogstraeten the strictest discipline is maintained, and the colonists employed in agriculture and domestic industries. At the penal colony at Merxplas the men are worked in gangs under the supervision of an officer, who is accompanied by a soldier with loaded musket. The industries are largely agricultural, although some of the men are employed in carpet making, cabinet making, mat making, portmanteau making, and in the manufacture of horse collars under contract to outside parties. At Wortel the work is largely agriculture and forestry.

In Belgium since November 27, 1891, tramps and beggars are sent to institutions called *Depots de Mendicite* and *Maisons de Refuge*, these being the statutory names of the colonies to which we have referred. The law implies that all individuals found in a state of vagabondage or begging are to be arrested and taken before the police. If aliens, they are to be conducted to the frontier. The latter provision, however, is not strictly enforced. The result is that these colonies do not deal with the unemployed except of the vagrant or tramp class, the number of voluntary admissions being very small. Under a prior statute, passed in 1866, the colonies were empowered to receive those who voluntarily resorted to them. For instance, workmen out of employment were admitted under authorization from their local authorities, the expense of their maintenance being borne by the communes to which they belonged. The discipline within the colony was quite rigid, however, and departure from the colony was not freely permitted. The number of voluntary entrances to such of the colonies as receive them has constantly declined. This is largely due no doubt to the combination of the free and voluntary element in the same colonies. Since 1891 only the Wortel Colony receives voluntary colonists. As has been found elsewhere the mingling of what may be termed the worthy and unworthy classes in the same colony has tended to the use of the colony for the latter class almost exclusively.

Concerning the Belgian institutions, Professor Mavor remarks:

“They seem to me to be simply punitive. The men remain there for a term of years under strict discipline, and in a position in which they are as nearly as possible prevented from doing any harm to themselves or society; but when they emerge, their record precludes their being employed in ordinary industry, and they again fall into the hands of the police to be sent back to the colony to harder work and a longer term of imprisonment than before.”

FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.

The labor colony at La Chalmelle, in the Department Marne, France, was founded in 1892. Its foundation is due to M. Georges Berry, who had presented a report upon the German and Dutch colonies to the Paris Municipal Council.

The farm consists of 316 acres, the land being leased by the city of Paris to the municipal branch, which has charge directly of the details of the work. The colonists are paid wages at the rate of fifty centimes per day, and are supplied with clothes free upon entrance, subsequent necessities being charged to the colonists. The working day is ten hours long, the programme being as follows: 4-5 A. M., coffee, light meal; 5-10 A. M., work; 10 A. M., breakfast; 10.30 A. M.-1.30 P. M., rest; 1.30-2 P. M., lunch; 2-7 P. M., work; 7 P. M., dinner.

The early meal consists of cheese, bread and cider; the breakfast of lard soup, vegetables and cider; the lunch of salad, cheese and cider, and the dinner of soup, vegetables and cider. On Wednesdays and Sundays meat soup is provided for the dinner and about a quart of cider is furnished per day. The colonists are admitted by a process of selection from those recommended by the directors of the night refuges in Paris. In making their selection the directors base their opinion upon the willingness to work of those whom they shelter and their previous antecedents. This necessity for selection has been regretted by M. Berry, who would prefer to make the colony free; but it was thought that selection was essential to prevent the colony becoming the resort of the professional vagabonds, and besides this, the number of places within the colony is limited. Between the foundation of the colony in January, 1892, and the month of August in the following year, 106 persons entered the colony, 27 of whom were day laborers, 16 agricultural laborers and 17 gardeners, the others being of various trades. Of these persons, 37 left of their own wish, 5 were expelled for disobedience and misconduct, 36 were placed in situations by the colony, and the remainder were in the colony on the 16th of August, 1893.

In carrying on the colony certain disciplinary measures are observed, varying in degree from reprimand to retention of salary, detention in the farm on Sundays, and in extreme cases to dismissal. Professor Mavor in his report states:

“The type of men in this colony is on the whole superior to that of the German colonies. Here there are no ex-convicts. The causes of resort to the colony, unless the authorities take too lenient a view, are quite different from those which send the German colonist to his colonies. Family misfortune, disgust with the life of Paris, and

“similar causes are given. The men, however, are picked, and both in Paris and in the colony are the objects of individual care. Theoretically, at all events, much attention is paid to individual needs and peculiarities.”

He points out that it is as yet too soon to judge of the results of a colony under the picked colonist system as carried on at La Chalmelle, and besides the fact that the colony has been in operation but a short time the numbers are quite too insignificant to offer much foundation for definite conclusions.

In Austria the relief station has been adopted, and it is stated by Professor Mavor that “it is alleged that in the provinces where relief stations have been established there has been a diminution of vagrancy. . . . The relief stations also serve as employment agencies, in so far as they exhibit notices of places at which workmen are wanted.”

In Switzerland there is an institution (Tannenhof Arbeiterheim) a sort of workman’s home, carried on by an incorporated society, its aim being to provide a temporary home for those in search of work as well as for unemployed persons discharged from the prisons of Berne, the board, lodging, and wages being provided in return for agricultural labor until permanent work is secured elsewhere. The funds of the society consist of members’ shares, gifts, and legacies which are intended to be capitalized. It depends for its revenue upon profits from agriculture, private contributions, contributions from the State, public bodies, and corporations and legacies not intended to be capitalized.

The Herberge zur Heimat or L’auberge de famille has been developed in Switzerland. The Herbergen have a restaurant attached and afford accommodation for two classes: first, professional persons and commercial travelers, and, second, workmen in various employments.

Relief stations are also in existence in Switzerland, and the question of whether they should be established as State institutions has been much discussed.

ENGLAND.

The labor colony system has not been tried to any great extent outside of Germany and Holland. The Salvation Army conducts, as a part of its work, such a colony at Had

leigh in England, acquiring freehold estate for that purpose, including about 1,500 acres of land, besides other acreage at present covered by the waters of the Thames. Upon this tract, the colony was established in 1891. The method of operation and the experience so far acquired have been fully described in the publications of the Salvation Army, especially in the work, entitled, "Darkest England Social Scheme." The administrative officer of the colony is known as its governor. Matters relating to expenditure are directed by an expenditure board. The colonists are selected from the persons who have been inmates of the leading shelters of the army, and who sign an agreement to "obey all the rules and regulations made for the good conduct and management of the colony, and to carry out all the instructions which may be given me by my officers there." They also promise to abstain from the use of intoxicating drink while in the colony, and not to enter premises where liquor is sold, and to discourage others from doing so. The rule relative to drink is strictly enforced, any departure from it being followed by instant dismissal. The colony is intended for those who cannot obtain occupation elsewhere and who are prepared to work without wages for mere shelter and maintenance. In lieu of wages, grants are made to encourage good workmen, not usually, however, until after the first month's residence. These grants are made upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the particular department in which the colonist is working, subject to the discretion of the governor. The colonists undergo certain tests to determine their special fitness for particular positions, but if they have had special training they may be placed at once in positions for which they are fitted, without waiting for the period of trial. Colonists are supplied with clothes and other necessary articles, and payment for the same is expected from whatever grants are made in lieu of wages. Only one-third of the grant can be drawn in cash, the balance being left as a reserve fund, where the colonist owes nothing for clothes or articles supplied. Colonists are provided with cards showing at the end of each week the amount of reserve to which they are entitled. A portion or the whole of the weekly grant may be withheld, by the order of the governor, for infringement of rules or negligence in respect to work, while for more serious misconduct colonists may be reduced to a lower class of grant or be discharged from the colony.

Colonists desiring to leave must give at least twenty-four hours' notice in writing and obtain a discharge notice, stating that work and tools are left in satisfactory condition. Failure to comply with this regulation works forfeiture of the amount of cash standing to the credit of the colonist in the reserve fund. Certain industries have been undertaken in the colony beside farm work. The most important is brickmaking. There is a tendency to engage in industries rather than in farm work, this sort of labor being found more congenial. The following table shows the distribution of labor in June, 1893:

EMPLOYMENT.	Paid Labor.	Colonists.
Farm	13	13
Market Garden.....	4	35
Nursery.....	1	1
Brick-fields.....	11	106
Dust (including labor as wharf and embankment, etc.)	7	25
Saw Mill	3	20
Blacksmith.....	1	1
Bootmaking.....	..	3
Bricklaying.....	1	1
Chairmaking.....	2	2
Laundry . . . . .	..	4
Butcher	1	1
Baker	2	..
Warehouse... ..	..	2
Barber	1	1
Miscellaneous (including home department, stores, hospital, refreshment room, Hadleigh Hall, etc.).....	8	26
Total (excluding management).....	55	241

Most of the persons who have been admitted to the colony are in the prime of life. Adult men only are admitted as a rule. Most of these are said to be single, but in any event the family is disregarded in dealing with the colonists. Colonists do not show a disposition to remain in the colony, more than half the total number admitted leaving the farm within three months, while only 47 out of a total of 991 remained over one year. Nearly one-half the total number, or 440, got work of their own accord or were restored to friends or found situations through the Salvation Army. Of the others, 213 left without notice, 73 were dismissed for drunkenness and 64 for other misconduct, 43 left through illness, 9 emigrated and 145 left for other causes.

Like other schemes for reformatory work under the patronage of the Salvation Army, the religious influence of the colony is expected to exert a reformatory effect upon those who enter it. The colony itself forms only a single branch of the work of the army and is intended to co-operate with other features in its general plan of work. It cannot, therefore, be considered apart from these features, and indeed has been in operation so short a time that its effect can scarcely be estimated.

NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand the question of the establishment of state farms has been considered. The leading idea, as stated in the report of the Bureau of Industries for 1892, is to provide places of refuge and instruction for those persons who, not being able to succeed in getting employment in their own trades and towns, may be encouraged to undertake work in the rural districts and be prepared to engage in it. The state farm is to comprise about 1,000 acres of land fit for agricultural purposes, and to this farm will be drafted the surplus workmen of the towns. The report states that many of the unemployed in New Zealand are "clerks, stewards, firemen, tailors, printers, etc., who, crowded out of their regular employments, are in a state of destitution, these being in addition to a large body of general laborers who, though used to the pick and shovel, have no knowledge of work upon a farm." It is thought that these could "assist in the general work of a farm and make its cultivation pay expenses, while, in the meantime, the workmen themselves were being trained to habits and duties fitting them for the general labor market." The programme

involves a system of co-operative work, including the erection of cottages intended to accommodate colonists with their families, the idea being that the farms should serve as transit stations through which a steady current of labor, changed from non-effective to effective, should pass. The whole scheme is theoretical so far, and has not yet been reduced to practical demonstration, although land has been secured as an initial step.

All of the schemes presented here have one fatal defect, and that is, that those who have most need of help are the most difficult to reach. Though the labor colony system has many attractions for those who have given little thought to the subject, yet it has not proved successful in aiding unemployed workmen, save the tramp or beggar and those who through moral lapses find it difficult to secure honest employment.

In fact, all such expedients are ineffective, as they fail to direct the unemployed into the regular industrial employments.

STRIKES.

The strike of the coal miners was the only one in Maryland during the past year that requires more than a casual reference, or which had an important bearing upon the general labor situation.

The fact that strikes and labor disturbances have been less frequent in Maryland of late years than formerly is chiefly due to the undoubted tendency toward a disintegration of labor bodies, rather than toward a better organization, while it is also true that conditions here, though far worse than they should be, are better than in other large communities.

Although the coal strike of 1894 was brought about primarily by the same cause which led to that of 1886—a reduction of wages from fifty to forty cents a ton—it is without doubt true that it was very largely the result of the visits of outside missionaries, who hoped by precipitating a strike in the Maryland coal region to advance the interests of miners throughout the country. And this seems to be the true explanation of that strike, as a history of the events before and after the strike tend to prove.

On or about March 19, 1894, a notice was posted at all of the mines in the Cumberland region directed to the superintendents, as follows:

—————, *Mining Superintendent.*

MY DEAR SIR:—Will you be good enough to advise the miners of the ——— Company that I will, together with the presidents of the other coal companies in our region, be at the Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning next, the 22d inst., where we desire to meet the men in relation to wages for the coming season. I will be glad if our men will have a committee to meet me there.

Very truly yours,

—————, *President.*

In compliance with this request of the companies, the miners held meetings at the various mines and selected delegates to meet the representatives of the companies, with power only, however, to discuss the question, and with no authority to bind their fellows to any conclusion whatever. The delegates with the names of the mines they represented are as follows:

Consolidation Coal Company—Ocean mine, Robert Murray, John McDonald ; Hoffman, James Finn, John B. Reese ; Eckhart, James Weston, Jacob Nairn ; Allegany, Geo. W. Stevens, David Powell.

Big Vein Coal Company—Jno. Doyle, Wm. Hill, David McFarlane.

Maryland Coal Company—Appleton mine, Daniel Young ; Kingsland mine, Patrick Hogan ; New Detmold and Patton, Thos. Barret, Wm. Travis.

American Coal Company—Jackson mine, David E. Dick, Wm. Patterson, Sr., Jas. McConnell ; Caledonia mine, A. Reese, Wm. Rogan.

George's Creek Coal and Iron Company—John Abbott, Alex. Boag, Jr., Alex. Smith, David Mann.

Black, Sheridan & Wilson—Potomac mine, James McGuire, Theophilus George, James Moore, Jacob Lashbaugh, Conrad Lutz.

New Central Coal Company—Robert Boyd, Thomas Woods, James Cunningham, Alex. Greenhorn.

Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Company—Thomas Murphy, Wm. Grimes, George Armstrong, Geo. K. Hoskins.

Union Mining Company—Isaac Martin, Joseph Cruse.

Borden Mining Company—Midlothian mine, Maxwell Hamilton, John Harris, J. M. Philips, Henry Schuckhart.

Franklin mine was not represented.

Those representing the companies were as follows :

The Consolidated Coal Company, by President Charles F. Mayer.

The Borden Mining Company, by President L. N. Lovell.

The Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Company, the Union Mining Company and the Potomac Coal Company, by Mr. H. Crawford Black and Hon. Lloyd Lowndes.

The George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, by President J. J. Alexander.

The American Coal Company, by President W. DeL. Walbridge.

The Maryland Coal Company, by President J. E. Knapp.

The New Central Coal Company, by Vice-President M. Baxter.

Captain Jacob H. Taylor, president of the Big Vein Coal Company, was, in consequence of illness, unable to be present, but he was represented by the other presidents.

The following-named superintendents were also present at the conference :

Consolidation Coal Company, B. S. Randolph ; Borden Mining Company, Davisson Armstrong ; George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, Robert L. Sommerville ; New Central Coal Company, Duncan Sinclair ; American Coal Company, John H. Parott ; Maryland Coal Company, F. E. Brackett ; Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Company, Adam Hitchins ; Black, Sheridan and Wilson and Union Mining Company, Captain John Sheridan.

As the meeting was a private one, there were no persons admitted save those directly interested in the proceedings, so that the only report thereof is that furnished by Mr. Charles F. Mayer, president of the Consolidation Coal Company, who presided, and is as follows :

REASONS FOR THE REDUCTION.

The presidents made a very full statement of the situation of the coal trade and of the conditions bearing especially upon the George's Creek region. Reference was made particularly to the general depression of business throughout the country, and the consequent reduction in the price of all commodities ; to the proposed reduction of the duty on coal ; the increased competition from the Provincial region, for the first time under the control of a wealthy corporation, and which had acquired a large body of coal under a permanent lease. This corporation was erecting a very efficient plant and constructing a line of railway to the best harbor in Nova Scotia, all of which would undoubtedly result not only in much lower prices for Provincial coals, but in a greatly increased output thereof.

Reference was also made to the reductions made in the price of mining in every other coal region in the United States, the reductions commencing in October last and ranging from ten to twenty cents per ton.

That in consequence of all this and the heavy reductions made in the price of all steam coals, the necessity was very fully shown for a reduction in the rate of mining in the Cumberland region ; that the companies had hoped at one

time to confine their reduction to five cents per ton; they had established their price accordingly, but had utterly failed to make contracts on that basis. This had compelled them recently to make a further reduction in their prices, which made it absolutely necessary that a reduction of ten cents per ton be made in the price of mining and of all other labor in accordance therewith.

A general discussion then took place between the presidents and the men. All of the men recognized the necessity for a reduction; most of them, perhaps all of them, hoped that the reduction could have been confined to five cents.

Some questions of minor importance were discussed, and the statement was made by the presidents that all charges, such as rents, smithing, etc., etc., would be put at what they were when the rate of mining was forty cents.

The delegations from the several mines stated they were not empowered to accept the proposed reduction, having been delegated only to discuss the matter with the presidents and report to their associates, which they all proposed doing at meetings to be held at the various mines on Friday and Saturday of the present week.

The presidents were very distinct and emphatic in their statements that forty cents for mining and a corresponding reduction in all other labor was the utmost they could do; that it was entirely useless to consider anything but that, and much as they regretted this necessity, they were bound to frankly tell the men what the true situation was, and that this was in consequence their ultimatum.

In the course of discussion the men asked if, with a renewal of prosperity and restoration of prices, they might expect a restoration of wages. They were reminded of the fact that the fifty-cent rate they had been working under for several years had been voluntarily given by the companies, and they were assured that it would give the companies as much pleasure to restore the rate of wages when circumstances warranted as it had to do so on the former occasion; that the present necessary reduction gave them much regret.

The presidents expressed much gratification that some of the mines had some days since volunteered a reduction of five cents, and in finding among the men such a cordial feeling toward the companies.

This was the first conference between the miners and operators since 1886. From 1884 to 1887 the rate was forty cents a ton. In the spring of 1887 the present rate of fifty cents a ton was voluntarily established by the companies.

THE REDUCTION ACCEPTED.

At the close of the conference the miners decided to call meetings at the various mines and submit to their constituents all that had taken place. There was some dissatisfaction expressed by the miners after the meeting, as was very natural, for the reduction meant a loss, as one of them expressed it, of \$3 a week in wages. His claim was that on an average a miner can get five tons a day, which is thirty tons a week, and at fifty cents would net him \$15. The reduction, being one-fifth, means the taking from him of an amount which would easily feed and clothe one of his children.

The meetings, however, were held at most, if not all of the mines, and the terms of the operators accepted, under protest some say, but accepted, nevertheless.

In this connection the following figures furnished to the *Frostburg Mining Journal* by Mr. F. E. Saward, editor of the *New York Coal Trade Journal*, and an acknowledged expert in mining history, may prove interesting as showing the fluctuations in the prices for mining, in this region, since 1855:

1855—June, thirty-five cents; reduced in August to thirty cents, at which rate it continued until May, 1862.

1862—June, advanced to forty cents; and in September to forty-five cents, at which rate it continued until January, 1863, when the rate was made fifty cents and continued thereat until March, 1864.

1864—April, advanced to sixty cents; in June to seventy-five cents and in September to \$1, at which rate it continued until May, 1865.

1865—June, reduced to seventy-five cents, at which it continued until May, 1866.

1866—May, reduced to sixty-five cents, at which rate it continued until January, 1877.

1877—January, reduced to fifty cents; advanced in August to fifty-five cents, at which rate it continued until March, 1878.

1878—March, reduced to forty cents, at which rate it continued until October 15, 1879.

1879—October, advanced to fifty cents, at which rate it continued until February, 1880.

1880—February, advanced to sixty-five cents, at which rate it continued until March 15, 1882.

1882—Strike from March 15 until August 24, when the rate was reduced to fifty cents, which lasted until November 15, 1884.

1884—November 16, forty cents, at which it continued until March 8, 1886.

1886—March 8, a demand was made for fifty cents and after six weeks idleness men resumed at the old rate.

1887—March 1, wages were advanced to fifty cents per ton, at which rate they continued until 1894, when a reduction to forty cents per ton was made during the month of April.

In the meanwhile strikes in the coal regions of adjacent States were progressing, and organizers of the United Mine Workers' Union came into the Maryland coal fields and strove to perfect an organization there to take part in what was called a national movement for the betterment of the conditions of miners everywhere. Their efforts for a long time seemed futile, but they persevered, and were eventually successful in persuading the Maryland miners to strike.

MINERS GO OUT.

Finally, upon May 7, the miners at the Union, Borden and Carlos mines quit work; on May 8, those of the Ocean mine of the Consolidation Company went on strike, and on the 9th all of the rest suspended operations, with the exception of those at three of the Consolidation Company's mines, viz.: Hoffman, Allegany and Eckhart. Upon leaving the mines the miners made no demand of the companies, and it was sometime after quitting that any grievances were seriously discussed. These were several in number. Of course, the first and most important one to all the miners was the reduction in the price paid for mining from fifty to forty cents. This reduction undoubtedly caused great dissatisfaction throughout the region, and it is hardly possible any strike could have occurred if this reduction had not been made. On the other hand it is claimed with equal certainty that, admitting the dissatisfaction, no strike would have

been inaugurated had it not been for the representations made by the organizers of the United Mine Worker's Union. This opinion was promulgated from the bench during the progress of a trial of some of the number for contempt of court.

In addition, however, to this reduction, the miners had some other grievances which, though not enough in themselves to promote an open rebellion, were yet aggravating causes and had considerable influence upon the actions of the miners. At the Union mine, for example, the superintendent was extremely distasteful to the men under his control, and in this mine the men were required to furnish their own tools, while in most of the others the tools were furnished by the companies. In both cases one cent a ton was deducted from the forty cents supposed to have been paid them, for the purpose of sharpening. This price was regarded as excessive, and where the tools also had to be furnished by the men, was considered especially so. An estimate by one of the best informed mine superintendents places this cost at about one-half cent a ton. Thus it is seen that instead of receiving forty cents a ton they received but thirty-eight and a-half cents. The "company" or "pluck me" store was another source of annoyance to some of the miners. They claimed that though they were not commanded in so many words to deal at the company store, yet it was made apparent to them in various ways that their employment and the character thereof was dependent upon the size of their book accounts. In proof of this statement they cite instances, which they claim can be verified by the company's pay roll, where men's earnings at the mines bear a certain relation to the amount of goods bought for a corresponding period at the company store. None of these objections, save that of the price exacted for tool sharpening, applies to the mines of the Consolidation Company, for it is undoubtedly true that any miner in the region would resign his present place were he assured of employment at the mines of this company. The mine superintendent is spoken of as fair, impartial and considerate of the men's feelings, there is no "pluck me" store, the mines are ventilated in the best method at present known, the men employed there are a carefully selected and especially intelligent class, and in many other ways this company's mines present inducements that appeal with great force to the steady, reliable miner.

A complaint sometimes heard among the miners is that cars, for the reception of the coal they mine, are not furnished as fast as needed. Though \$2 a day could be made at the forty-cent rate, providing the cars are furnished as fast as a miner can fill them, when but one car a day is furnished him he can make but eighty cents. This further deduction was particularly aggravating, and in view of the hazardous character of his employment, seems, indeed, but small compensation. For a miner, when he leaves his family in the morning, never knows if he will see them again, and this very fact makes the insurance companies refuse to take risks upon his life; while, on the other hand, his extremely low wages precludes the possibility of his saving anything for the support of his family in the event of his death.

Notwithstanding the public discussion of these different grievances in the newspapers and elsewhere, there was still a very strong public sentiment manifested against the strike. Indeed, many of the miners themselves were prepared at all times during the strike to continue at work, and in the case of the Hoffman, Eckhart and Allegany mines, a considerable number did remain.

This fact eventually ended the strike, for attempts to prevent these men from going to work caused a collision between the strikers and those who were opposed to them; this resulted in the county authorities being called upon to preserve order, and finally caused an appeal to be made by the sheriff and State's Attorney to the Governor for troops to suppress a state of disorder, either existing or anticipated, and from that moment the strike was broken, though it was not declared off until several weeks later, June 27.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

This is, in brief, the story of the only strike in this region since 1886, and the only strike since the great railroad strike of 1877, which necessitated the calling out of the State militia as a result of labor troubles. Some of the most important incidents connected therewith are also given in the following pages, which may prove interesting to those who are students of these subjects as well as those who take only a passing interest therein.

The duration of the strike was just twenty-seven working days, and involved from 3,500 to 3,700 miners; the loss in

wages was between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The amount cannot be definitely stated, as the miners all work on the piece-work system, and it is impossible to say what would have been the production if the strike had not taken place.

The losses sustained by the railroads, operators and mine owners cannot be even approximately stated, as this loss is so inextricably mixed up on their books with other losses as to render it impossible to state what they were.

The expense to the State, according to the report of the Adjutant General, was \$56,828.16, and included the cost of transporting and maintaining the troops, although he states that "there are some expenses not yet in or paid," which will make the aggregate "something over \$57,000." In this connection it is proper to consider that the State encampment costs from \$30,000 to \$32,000. The encampment was abandoned, however, in consequence of the strike because of the great expense it would have entailed. So that the actual cost to the State was the difference between the expense of sending the troops to the coal region and the cost of a State encampment, or in round numbers, about \$25,000.

It has been impossible to obtain, definitely, the cost to Allegany county. The clerk to the County Commissioners estimates that about \$4,700 in round numbers will nearly cover the expense, including the cost of all the court trials which were an outgrowth of the strike.

MINES AND MINE OWNERS.

The Maryland coal region in which this strike took place lies in the valley of George's Creek, Allegany county, extending from Frostburg some twelve or fourteen miles in a southwesterly direction to the mouth of the creek at Westernport, on the Potomac river, opposite Piedmont. The shape of the George's Creek basin has been compared to a canoe, the bow at Frostburg and the stern at Westernport. The western side is the Great Savage Mountain and Dan's Mountain is the other side. Underlying the sides and bottom of the basin are various coal measures in layers like a jelly cake, and extending down hundreds of feet below the surface. The vein is from twelve to eighteen feet in thickness and furnishes what is known as George's Creek or Cumberland coal. The lower and smaller are not worked, and probably will not be until the big vein is exhausted, as the quality is inferior and more expensive to mine.

The population of the region is chiefly of Scotch, Welsh, Irish and Germans, and their intelligence is regarded as being far above the average of those following similar occupations. They are for the most part a sober, reliable class of men, and, though the majority of them are affiliated with one political party, they are said to be very independent in their political actions.

The principal owners of the various mines and the assessed value of their real property is as follows :

Consolidation Coal Company.....	\$2,732,500
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company.....	660,000
Maryland Coal Company.....	500,000
American Coal Company	350,525
New Central Coal Company.....	300,000
Union Mining Company.....	298,542
Borden Mining Company.....	207,449
Potomac Coal Company.....	145,108
Davis and Elkins Coal Company..	22,422
Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Company.	18,200
Davis Coal and Coke Company (Franklin Mine).....	17,458
Big Vein Coal Company....	13,899
Atlantic and George's Creek Coal Company.....	5,000
Swanton Coal Company.....	1,750

Some portion of this assessment is on agricultural land and upon the homes of the miners, as several of the companies are both employer and landlord.

IN THE COURTS.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the strike was the arrest of four men for an alleged violation of an injunction obtained by the Consolidation Coal Company prohibiting them from detaining or interfering in any way with the miners then at work, and from trespassing on the Company's grounds. It was alleged that in the face of the injunction these men had continued to intimidate and turn back the men, and they were brought into court to show why they should not be punished for contempt. After a hearing of two days the case was taken under advisement, and Judge Boyd, who rendered the decision of the court, said :

"This case has created great interest in this community, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the interests of the whole county have been greatly injured by the suspension of work in most of its mines.

“The miners of this region, as a class, have for years been noted for their intelligence as well as their orderly conduct. The Court has often noticed that many of its most intelligent and satisfactory jurors have been from those engaged in the mines.

“It is with no little surprise then that we gather from the evidence in this case that non-residents have been permitted to come into their midst and cause a large majority of our own miners to be confronted with the prospects of suffering and trouble that generally accompany idleness or a suspension of work.

“It is clearly shown that the respondent, William B. Wilson, is largely responsible for the present condition of affairs, and it is equally true that whatever may be his accomplishments, many of our own miners are his equals in intelligence and know far better than he does what is for their interest. He is responsible, in part at least, for the loss of wages already sustained and for such lawlessness as has already occurred in this county.

“The evidence shows acts done or incited by him that would have unquestionably made him amenable to the law and liable to punishment if they had occurred subsequent to the service of the injunction on him. It only remains to be seen, so far as he is concerned, whether he can be made liable under the proceedings in this case, for although the law may condemn his conduct on some occasions since he came into this county, about the middle of last April, he is entitled in a court of justice to have his case disposed of according to the established principles of law and equity, and cannot be punished in this proceeding unless he has violated the injunction issued by this Court since it was served on him.

“Early on the morning of May 21, Wilson and the other respondents, as well as a large number of others, were enjoined by the Court, at the instance of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, ‘from continuing your unlawful assemblies, on or near to the said mines aforesaid [referring to the Consolidation mines], or on and near the paths and approaches leading to the mines of the said Consolidation Coal Company, and from continuing to assemble there with intent to forcibly prevent the miners working for the said Consolidation Coal Company in its said mines from going to work therein, and from then and there using

threats, menaces, shouts, show of force and offers of violence to interfere with, prevent and stop the miners working in the mines of the Consolidation Coal Company from continuing their daily labor therein, and from using any of the aforesaid means to prevent the said Consolidation Coal Company, through the service and labor of said miners working for the Consolidation Coal Company, from continuing its business of mining and shipping coal from its said mines, until the further order of this Court.'

"The injunction was served on him about 9 A. M., in Cumberland on that day. On the next day the plaintiff filed a petition in this Court alleging the issuing of the injunction and service on Wilson, Lapp, Brown, Davis, Purnell and others, and then alleging

"That the said Conrad Lapp, John Brown, Daniel Davis, and Louis Purnell, not paying any heed or attention, and in utter disregard of the command contained in this injunction so issued by your Honorable Court, and served upon them as aforesaid, did, on the morning of the 22d day of May, 1894, unlawfully assemble together with divers other parties to your petitioner unknown, on or near to one of the mines of your petitioner, and did then and there, unlawfully and in disobedience to and against the strict mandate of your Honorable Court, attempt by intimidation, persuasions, threats, menaces and show of force, and standing in the way of, prevent some of the men of your petitioners from going to work in its mines, and did attempt to prevent others of the miners working for it from going to work therein.'

"That previous to the assembling of the said Conrad Lapp, Jr., and others, as set out in the foregoing paragraph, the said Wm. B. Wilson had met with, counseled, advised and instructed them, the said Conrad Lapp, Jr., and others, named as above, to do and perform the acts and things therein set out, and by them done, and thereby the said Wm. B. Wilson became and was an aider, abettor and counsellor of the said Conrad Lapp and others in the unlawful assembly aforesaid; and that all the acts of the said William B. Wilson, Conrad Lapp, Jr., and others were in pursuance of, and were a part of the scheme devised by the said Wm. B. Wilson and other professional agitators named in the bill of complaint, filed in this cause, to induce all the miners working for the different coal companies in the George's Creek region to strike and to cease work.'

“Upon this petition an order was passed by this court for the parties named to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue as prayed. Wilson, Brown, Davis and Purnell answered the order to show cause denying that they had violated the injunction. A large number of witnesses were examined on the part of the petitioner and the said respondents were examined on their own behalf in the presence of the court. The evidence was taken by a stenographer and is admitted to be correct, with the exception of one or two immaterial matters called to the attention of the court by the counsel for the respondents.

“The evidence fails to show any acts done by Wilson between the issuing of the injunction and the meeting of Lapp and others on the morning of the 22d of May. The only proof on that question is that he told those enjoined whom he met that they should obey the injunction and warned them of the consequences of not doing so. It utterly fails to show that after he was served with the process of the court, he had met with, counselled, advised and instructed Lapp and others to do the acts and things set out in the petition, and he testified without contradiction that he knew very few of those named in the injunction, but such as he did and saw, he advised as above stated, to obey the injunction.

“Although in a proceeding for punishment for contempt, the court can inquire into the spirit and not merely the strict letter of the mandate; yet, as it is in the nature of a criminal proceeding, the authorities seem clear that the court is confined to the specific acts of omission or of commission, which constitute the alleged contempt named in the proceedings—

“‘While strictly formal pleading is not essential in proceedings for contempt, such proceedings being summary, yet it has been held that an attachment for criminal contempt should be drawn up with the same particularity as required in an indictment, and, when the attachment did not sufficiently appraise the defendants of the facts constituting the alleged contempt, they were discharged on habeas corpus.’—Rupalje on Contempts, section 125.

“‘It is incumbent upon complainant, in moving an attachment against defendant for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction, to state in the proofs upon which the appli-

ation is founded the specific acts of omission, or of commission, which constitutes the alleged contempt.'—High on Injunctions, section 871.

“‘The practice must always be strict in the previous stages of the business before an attachment can be awarded; and all the documents upon which it is awarded must be filed with the court.’—U. S. vs. Caldwell, 2d Dallas, 333.

“The above authorities would seem to be in accordance with the well-established principles of proceedings of this nature, and just and proper, particularly when we remember that under the provisions of Section 63 of Article 16 of the Code, ‘if on proof the party be adjudged guilty of the contempt, he may be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court,’ and he has not the right of jury trial or appeal.

“It is true that it is shown by the evidence and admitted by Wilson when on the stand that he addressed a meeting near the Allegany mines on the afternoon of May the 22d, in which he advised those present to attend a meeting to be held the next day, and stated in substance that if the strike failed the men at work in the Consolidation mines would be largely responsible for it.

“Such conduct at a meeting evidently held for the purpose of affecting those working at Allegany mines, by a man who had been enjoined in this case, was, to say the least, very reprehensible, and if we felt at liberty to take into consideration that transaction in these proceedings we would be inclined to hold him guilty of violating the spirit of the injunction.

“No one will deny the right of miners or others to meet together in a lawful way and discuss their grievances, whether real or imaginary, in a proper way. But holding a meeting so near the place where these men worked, and with the avowed intention of reaching the men in that mine, together with the use of such language, as is admitted by Wilson, has the appearance, at least, of intimidation and threats. But, as we have already intimated, we do not feel at liberty under the law to adjudge him guilty of contempt in this proceeding for that act, and we must therefore discharge him.

“As to Brown, Davis and Purnell, the bill alleges, and the proof shows, that they had been amongst the number who

had been violating the law and doing the acts which were the foundation and cause for the application for an injunction. We find that on the morning of the 22d, about the time the men who worked at the Allegany mines were going to their work, Davis, who lived at Borden Shaft, Purnell, who lived at Frostburg, and others, from various places, went to the neighborhood of Allegany mines near which Brown resides, and that those three, together with others in sympathy with them, undertook in the face of the injunction which had been served on the three, to cause the men going to work in Allegany mines to return to their homes instead of working.

“It is true that they deny and the proof fails to show such acts of violence as had been previously exhibited toward the miners working for the Consolidation Coal Company. They succeeded in turning back from the mines some who were on the way and endeavored to induce others who refused to be governed by them.

“The evidence shows the term ‘blackleg’ was used, although not by either of those three parties, as far as the proof goes, and that Brown said to at least one man ‘if you are a man of principle you would not work,’ or something to that effect. Their conduct under the circumstances furnishes strong evidence of their attempt, by intimidation, to prevent some of the men of the plaintiff from going to work in its mines, and that, too, on the road or approaches, leading to the Allegany mines. The effect of their conduct is shown by the result it had on some of the men desiring to work, one of whom in speaking of the interviews with him said: ‘Of course a man has some little fear of the hereafter,’ another said in answer to a suggestion to go to work, ‘I ain’t afraid this morning, but I don’t know what they will do afterwards,’ another, ‘I aint afraid this morning, but I am afraid of the after-clap.’ Others said, ‘we can’t go to work with that crowd.’ It is perfectly apparent that after what had recently occurred in that neighborhood timid men would be intimidated by seeing a considerable number of men gathered together as these men were, and that although they might not fear any violence that morning, especially as there were some deputies present, they would be fearful of what might afterward occur. If these respondents had any question in their own minds as to how far they could go after the injunction was served, it was their duty to abstain from anything like intimidation or show of force.

“It is not necessary to determine in this case whether the injunction was improvidently issued. It had been, in point of fact, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, and if any one who had been restrained by it felt that it was not proper, he had a right to come into court and move for the dissolution of the injunction and have the question disposed of. In the event of this court differing with him, or his counsel, he had the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals. As long as the injunction continues it is the duty of the parties enjoined to obey it. This was simply a preliminary injunction, granted on the case presented by the plaintiff. It is not necessary to refer at length to all of the questions argued before us, as the point involved in this proceeding is simply whether the parties have violated the injunction.

“In the case of *Cœur D'Alene Consolidated Mining Co. vs. Miners' Union of Wardner, et. al.*, reported in 19 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 382, it is said ‘what constitutes such actionable threats or intimidation must be determined in each case from all the circumstances attending it. If the thing done or the words spoken are such that they will excite fear or a reasonable apprehension of damages and so influence those for whom designed as to prevent them from freely doing what they desire, and the law permits, they may be restrained, and the courts will look beyond the mere letter of the act or word into its spirit and intent.’

“It was decided in the case of *United States vs. Kane and others*, 23 Federal Reporter, 746, that ‘Where employes of a railroad company that is in the hands of a receiver appointed by the courts are dissatisfied with the wages paid by the receiver, they may abandon the employment and by persuasion or argument induce other employes to do the same; but if they resort to threats or violence to induce the others to leave, or accomplish their purpose, *without actual violence*, by overawing the others by a preconcerted demonstration of force and thus prevent the receiver from operating the road, they are guilty of a contempt of court, and may be punished for their unlawful acts.’ The Court of Appeals in this State, in Lucke's case, decided March 17, 1893, and reported in 19 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, page 408, quotes with approval from the above case that ‘Courts are bound to look at things just as they are, to pass on facts just as they develop, to treat the conduct of a man just as it is, and to impute to them that intention which their acts and their conduct disclose was their intention.’

"Other cases were referred to in the argument, but it is unnecessary to refer to them, as we are convinced that the conduct of these three respondents was at least a technical violation of the injunction. They had the right to determine for themselves whether they would work, but they have no right to interfere with those who desire to work either for companies or individuals. Courts cannot say to any man or set of men that they must work for any named price, nor can they say to the employer that they must pay any given wages for the labor of such men, unless, of course, the parties have bound themselves by some contract that the law could enforce. But all those who desire to work on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and their employers are entitled to do so, and will be fully protected by the law. If the operators, or any of them, do not obey the mining laws as to the weight of coal, or in any other respect, the local laws of this county provide an ample remedy which the courts will enforce in all cases properly brought to their attention, and the courts are always open to employe and employer alike for any redress that the law entitles them to.

"It is only necessary to add that we believe that Messrs. Brown, Purnell and Davis were probably not aware that they were violating the injunction, and may have misunderstood its scope, when they committed the acts of May 22. Whilst this does not excuse them under the law, it is proper to be taken into consideration by the court in imposing a penalty on them.

"Unless the plaintiff can show us some reason for the contrary, we will not now direct an attachment to be issued against John Brown, Daniel Davis and Louis Purnell, but will reserve that for future consideration in connection with the subsequent conduct of the said defendants, provided they pay the cost of this proceeding. This practice is approved of in *Rapalje on Contempts*, secs. 121 and 10 Am. and Eng. Enc. of Law, 1010, n. 9. As Wilson will be discharged, the other three respondents will each be required to pay one-fourth of the costs.

"We do not desire, however, to be understood in thus dealing with these three parties, as establishing a precedent that would be followed in all cases. To the credit of this community it can be said that such a condition of affairs as that of the past few weeks has seldom existed here. These respondents were probably not informed as to how

far they could go without violating the injunction, but the defendants in this case and those similarly situated can now inform themselves, and they may rest assured this court will not permit its mandates to be trifled with as long as they are in force.

"[Signed.]

"A. HUNTER BOYD,
"H. W. HOFFMAN."

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

In addition to this case there were a number of persons arrested charged with "unlawful assembly" and for an assault upon a constable. Judge Hoffman's decision in the former case is given herewith :

"The jury has convicted these men of unlawful assembly, which occurred during the strike. The court will say first, that it approves the finding of the jury, and commends the jury for its action in this case. Under circumstances where there is so much feeling in the community, and where it is a matter of such great public importance, where a jury is called upon to sit in a case of that sort, and where they stand up for the law, and for a liberal judgment as to the facts in the case, as to whether the case has been proven or not, a jury is to be commended for doing its duty.

"The circumstances being those connected with the strike of last June, the court of course recognized the attending circumstances.

"The gentlemen must understand, and the main purpose of the prosecution of this case was, that they must abide by it, and that it will not do for men, no matter in what occupation they are engaged, to enter into organizations for the purpose of doing unlawful acts. No doubt their intention in going into these strikes is, as they say, for their best interests, and not contrary to law. The counsel in the case very properly said that any men, whether miners or mechanics, may combine with a view to better their condition, and to obtain better prices for their labor. They have a perfect right to do that, and they are sustained by the constitution and laws of the country, and by those in all the States. That is perfectly proper ; but when they enter into combinations because they think they are not receiving proper wages, and with a view to increase them and afterward undertake to prevent other people from exercising their rights and their privileges, their act becomes unlawful, and the appeal made by the counsel to the jury,

and so earnestly urged by them, that to assemble peaceably is the constitutional right of the people in this county or in any other county, is all right and the court of course sustains that view of bettering their condition, and when they peaceably assemble for that purpose, it does not justify their going into other acts to interfere with other people, but they then become law-breakers.

“When they undertake to interfere with a single individual in the same employment, from going to work at a lower price, they become that moment law-breakers, and the right of peaceable assembly is taken away from them. So that, if the court were convinced that the meeting on the morning of the 6th of June, at Eckhart, and composed of miners to the number of hundreds, not from Eckhart, but workmen from the neighborhood in the surrounding districts, and from other States, coming as far as from Meyersdale and West Virginia, to encourage these men to engage in a strike, that, perhaps, would not be an illegal act, but the very moment these men assemble for that purpose, and for the purpose, by a show of numbers, to intimidate miners who are willing to work, as a matter of course they become, that moment, law-breakers. They have no right to prevent men by intimidation, threats or menaces, from engaging in their work. That is the law, simply stated, in regard to this case, and we have within the last year—within the present rather—got to understand that fully, so far as the National and State governments are concerned, that that sort of thing cannot be tolerated. It is a violation of the first principle of law.

“These gentlemen were convicted of an unlawful assembly, not for any assault and battery. The position taken by the court for the violation of the injunction issued during the strike, is the one that the court proposes now to act upon. When Judge Boyd and myself sat and passed upon the case for violation of the injunction, we announced in our opinion then, the views that we had in regard to the matter, and you will find all that the court has said in regard to that stated in the opinion that is there given. But now we are here, and these people are brought down for acts committed at that time, in violation of law. The strike was declared off, as we know, early in July—before the 4th of July—and the miners resumed work throughout the district.

“Now, looking at all the circumstances in the case, and the fact that the State’s Attorney has seen fit to dismiss a

large number of cases that were brought upon the same ground against other individuals, the court is not disposed to impose any sentence upon these parties, who were convicted by the jury, of a severe nature. Indeed, I have come to the conclusion that the better course for the court, under all the facts of the case, is to act upon the recent statute, and give it the construction which would cover this case; that is to say, that the court may, 'where a person is convicted, before any court, of larceny or false pretenses, or any other offence, not capital, and no previous conviction is proven against him, if it appears to the court before whom he is so convicted that, regard being had to the youth, character and antecedents of the offender, to the nature of the offence and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient that the offender be released on probation of good conduct, the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties; and during such period as the court may direct, to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behavior; and the court may, if it thinks fit, direct that the offender shall pay the costs of the prosecution, or some portion of the same, within such period and in such instalments as may be directed by the court, and at any time within such period, but not afterward, the court may, upon being satisfied by information on oath that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, issue process for his apprehension, and thereupon, without any further proceedings, impose sentence upon him.'

"Now, I propose to reserve sentence in this case, under that statute. I propose to allow these parties to go free, upon their own recognizance, until the next April term of court. Some of them, if not all, are married men and have families, and have been without work for a long time, and to impose the payment of the costs of the case upon them at this time would be merely subjecting them to confinement in the jail for a period of not less than sixty days. That would be a hardship upon their families, who would be thrown upon the community for support during the winter. The court has taken that as a main reason, and will allow these parties to go upon their own recognizance in the sum of \$500 each, for their appearance in the court of April term."

THE ASSAULT CASE.

In the case of assault upon Constable Somerville, the Court sat both as court and jury, and the decision was as follows :

"The Court heard the testimony, and has carefully considered it. Whilst it is not a charge here for unlawful assembly, or for anything in connection with the strike proceedings of last summer, it is apparent to the Court that it grew out of those proceedings. The testimony in regard to the matter was that this constable was drunk at the time this assault was committed upon him. He was a conservator of the peace, and of course he committed an offense, moral at least, if not legal, as such constable, by getting drunk upon the occasion. But the testimony as it is here goes to show that Somerville entered into that saloon that night, having been drinking during the day and also taking some beer in the saloon that night. This disturbance that took place there was in reference to the strike proceedings, as the terms "blackleg," "scab," etc., were used, and produced high words among the parties there, and, as testified by the saloon-keeper and his bartender, Somerville was ordered out of the establishment. He was directed by the proprietor to leave the saloon; but before he did go out he was struck by one of the parties, and outside he was very cruelly beaten. I believe that Somerville must have been followed up for some distance.

"Now, there can be no question in the mind of the court that the man was beaten, and beaten by more than one person. Now, it is apparent that upon that testimony, these parties, Barclay, Boyd and Hutchinson ought to be convicted, under application of the rules of criminal law. The State must make out its case and the prisoners are entitled to any doubt that might exist as to their criminality.

"Allowing all that, the court in looking at the testimony is convinced beyond any reasonable doubt, that these parties were there. I mean to say that Barclay, Boyd and Hutchinson did participate in that assault on that occasion, and that whatever may have been the condition of Somerville, and whatever may have been his peculiarities, etc., as a man—because the court noticed it when he was upon the witness stand—the facial expression of Somerville, his manner of expressing himself, etc., did strike me as being very peculiar, so that when the testimony was introduced on that

subject, the court allowed it to go in, to show that he was an eccentric man, that did not disqualify him from going there. He recognized the men, and when you come to the defense of an alibi to show that Hutchinson was not there and that Boyd and Barclay were not there, the court can say, from testimony on that point that the alibi was not satisfactorily proven. The court is very well convinced that these men were there, and that they were participating in that assault upon Somerville, and for that reason will have to adjudge them guilty.

“Under the circumstances of the case the court will impose a fine of five dollars against each of these cases and the costs upon these three parties.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE.

On December 3, thirty-five persons—twenty-one men and fourteen women—engaged in the manufacture of cloaks, and employed by the Weinberg Cloak Company, Baltimore, went on strike against a reduction in the prices they received. They are all piece-workers, and the statements made by the employer and those made by the strikers differ so widely that it seems to be impossible to reconcile them. The strikers declare that up to August the prices paid were not sufficient to enable them to make more than ninety cents or \$1 a day. About August a demand was made upon the firm for an increase, and it was granted. Later an additional increase was demanded, which was also conceded, the strikers believing that such increase would stand until the season ended. According to Mr. Weinberg, the season had practically ended, as there was no further demand for the product of his factory, but as there were a few additional garments to be made he agreed to let the employes continue to work on them providing they would accept a reduction of ten per cent. This the employes refused to do, and quit work.

The strikers claim that the most recent increase enables them to make but \$2 or \$2.50 a day, providing they worked fifteen hours a day and seven days a week. Six days' work was done at the factory while the other day was put in at home. Mr. Weinberg, on the other hand, says that many of the men made from \$25 to \$30 a week, and in the busy season worked as late as nine o'clock.

The girls, so it is claimed by the strikers, can earn by working fifteen hours a day, \$5 or \$6 a week. Mr. Weinberg states that they make from \$7 to \$8.

Mr. Weinberg says that the strike cannot affect his factory, as the work is all done and there will be no further work until February. The strikers say they need not depend on Mr. Weinberg's factory, but will start a co-operative shop, and do as well if not better than they could by returning to work at the old terms.

The strike remains unsettled at the time of going to press, and the movement to start a co-operative shop had not been fully developed.

STRIKE OF IRONMOLDERS.

The submission of a new scale of prices to the iron-molders employed by The Henry McShane Manufacturing Company caused a strike in that establishment which lasted from October 3, to December 3. The men all work on the piece-work system, and the new scale involved a substantial reduction in prices, though the representative of the Company and the representatives of the strikers differ as to the precise amount thereof. The Company's representative states that there was an average reduction of eight per cent., while the strikers claim it was much greater, ranging from ten to sixty per cent. As the former estimate was made off-hand, and the latter computed after a personal interview with each person affected by the reduction, there seems little doubt which is more nearly correct.

According to this latter estimate 221 persons were involved in this strike, ninety-seven of whom were skilled men and 124 classed as unskilled. The reduction of the skilled men amounted in the aggregate to \$360 a week, and that of the unskilled to \$63, making a total reduction of \$423 a week. The wages now paid range from \$8.50 to \$13, or an average of about \$11 a week. In certain cases men who could earn from \$20 to \$24 before the reduction can now earn but \$13 a week.

The strike proved a failure, as a number of men returned to work, after two or three weeks, at the new scale, and the others had to do so or lose their situations.

SHOE LASTERS' STRIKE.

Five shoe lasters employed at the factory of Messrs. Dixon & Bartlett, on the piece-work system, went on a strike

December 10 against a reduction in prices which amounted to forty or fifty per cent.

On the "McKay" work the old prices were six and a-half cents for women's, five and a-half cents for misses' and five cents for child's shoes, and an additional one cent for tacking soles, which is done by hand. The new scale reduced the prices to four, three and two and a-half cents respectively, and the tacking of soles had to be done without extra compensation.

On the "Goodyear" shoe the reductions were from ten cents to six cents on tip shoes and from eight cents to five cents on plain shoes. At these reduced prices the lasters claim that their wages would not average more than \$5 or \$6 a week.

The men were still on strike at the time of this report going to press.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES FOR
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

Amount of appropriation, March 1, 1894.....	\$5,000 00	
Sale of fixtures.....	70 50	
Salary Chief of Bureau.....		\$2,500 00
Other salaries.....		1,730 50
Rent.....		202 50
Traveling expenses.....		70 75
Postage.....		55 00
Printing.....		32 00
Newspapers.....		27 41
Stationery.....		24 00
Mimeograph.....		15 00
Towel Supply Company.....		12 00
Binding reports.....		11 25
Fuel.....		10 25
Newspaper rack and files.....		10 00
Ice.....		8 30
Directory.....		6 00
Sign.....		5 00
Gas.....		1 50
Printing report.....		305 02
Sending out reports.....		35 71
Incidental expenses.....		8 31
Totals.....	\$5,070 50	\$5,070 50



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